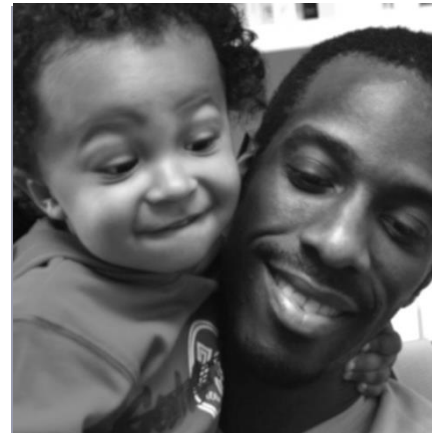


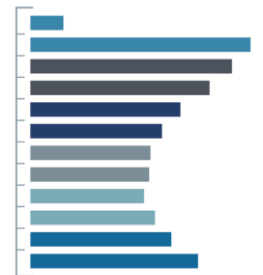


Demographic changes that are transforming our state, **with a focus on West Central Minnesota**



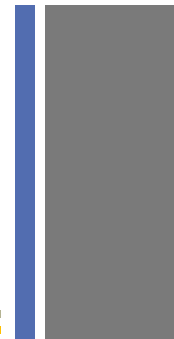
For the West Central Initiative Foundation and partners

Andi Egbert, Sr. Researcher
Minnesota State Demographic Center

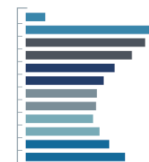




What is the role of the MN State Demographic Center?



- Serve as a liaison to the Census Bureau and assist with the decennial census counts
- Create MN population estimates and projections
- Analyze, interpret and distribute data from the state, U.S. Census Bureau and other sources
- Offer data and technical assistance to legislators, all levels of government, organizations and citizens across the state
- Monitor trends and help MN to make data-informed decisions





Major demographic trends for Minnesota



Population Shifts



QUIZ QUESTION

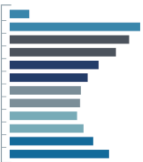
During the 2000s decade, how many of Minnesota's 87 counties gained population?

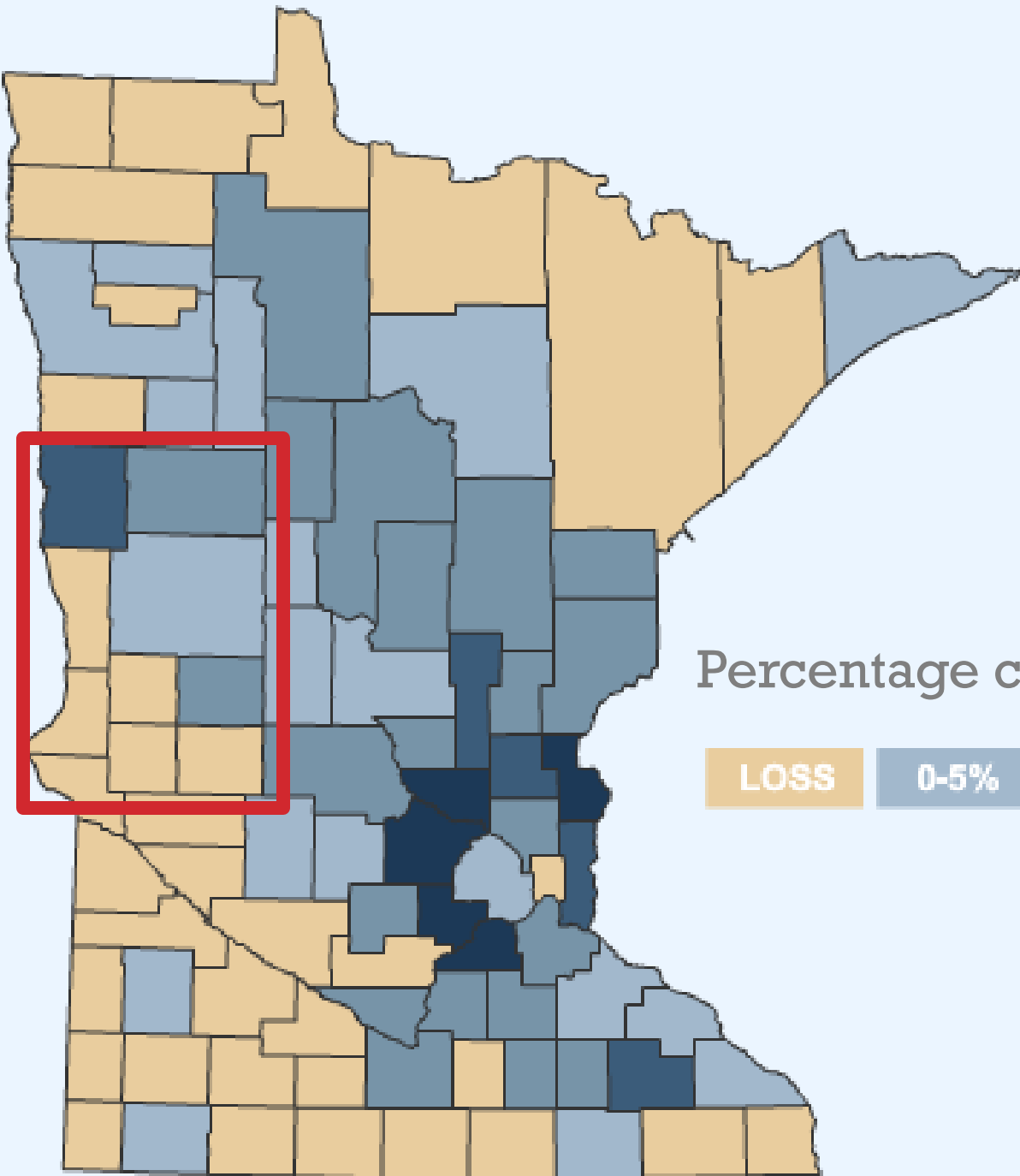
A. 20

B. 30

C. 40

D. 50





Percentage change 2000-2010

LOSS

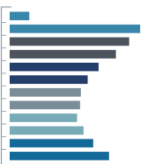
0-5%

5-15%

15-25%

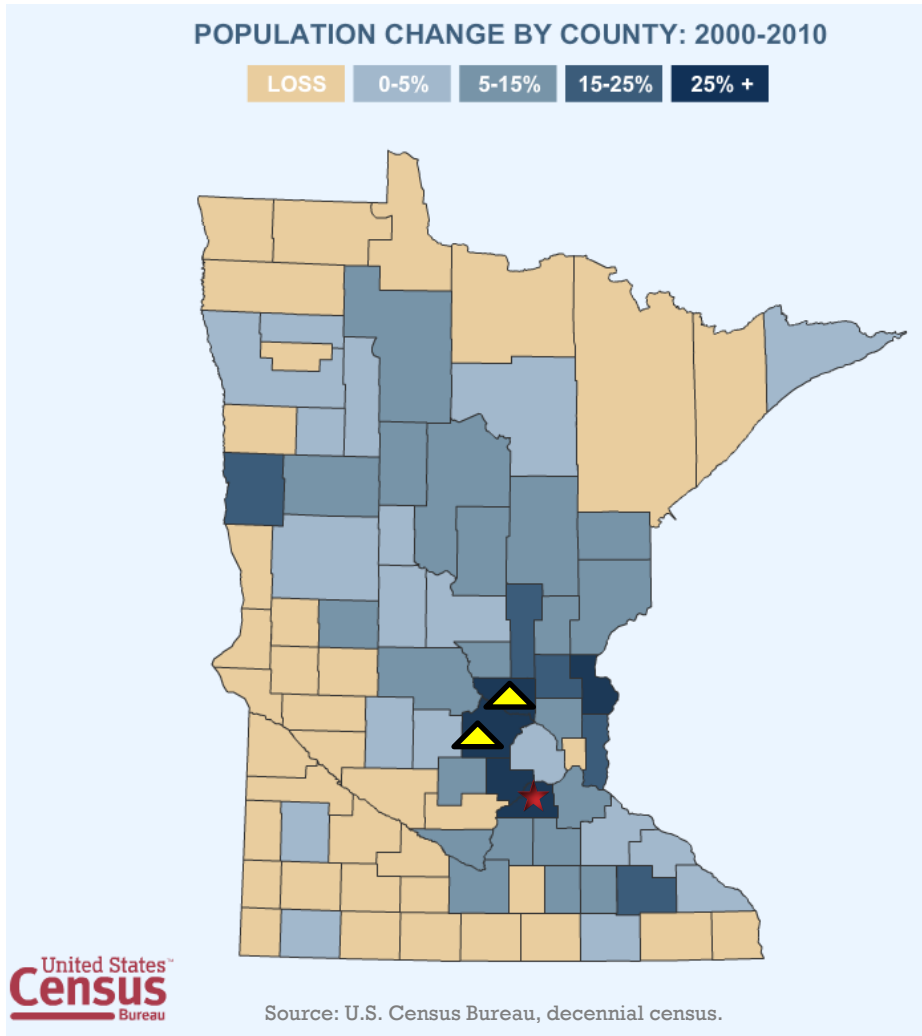
25% +

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census.



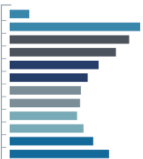


Population shifts during last decade (2000s)



■ Greatest growth in was in counties that ring the TC metro, as well as growth in a diagonal pattern across the state

- Scott=45% growth! ★
- Sherburne (37%) and Wright (39%) ▲

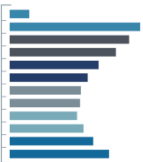




QUIZ QUESTION

Between 2010 and 2013, how many of Minnesota's 87 counties gained population?

- A. 38
- B. 48
- C. 58
- D. 68

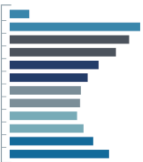




Examining counties in the region, 2010-2013



- Those 5 counties that are home to a city of more than 5,000 people have experienced growth:
 - Clay Co. (Moorhead)
 - Becker Co. (Detroit Lakes)
 - Douglas Co. (Alexandria)
 - Otter Tail Co. (Fergus Falls)
 - Stevens Co. (Morris)
- Other 4 counties have seen declines since 2010 (less than 100 people each)





Recent county population change, 2010-2013

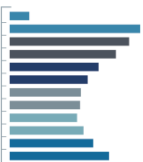
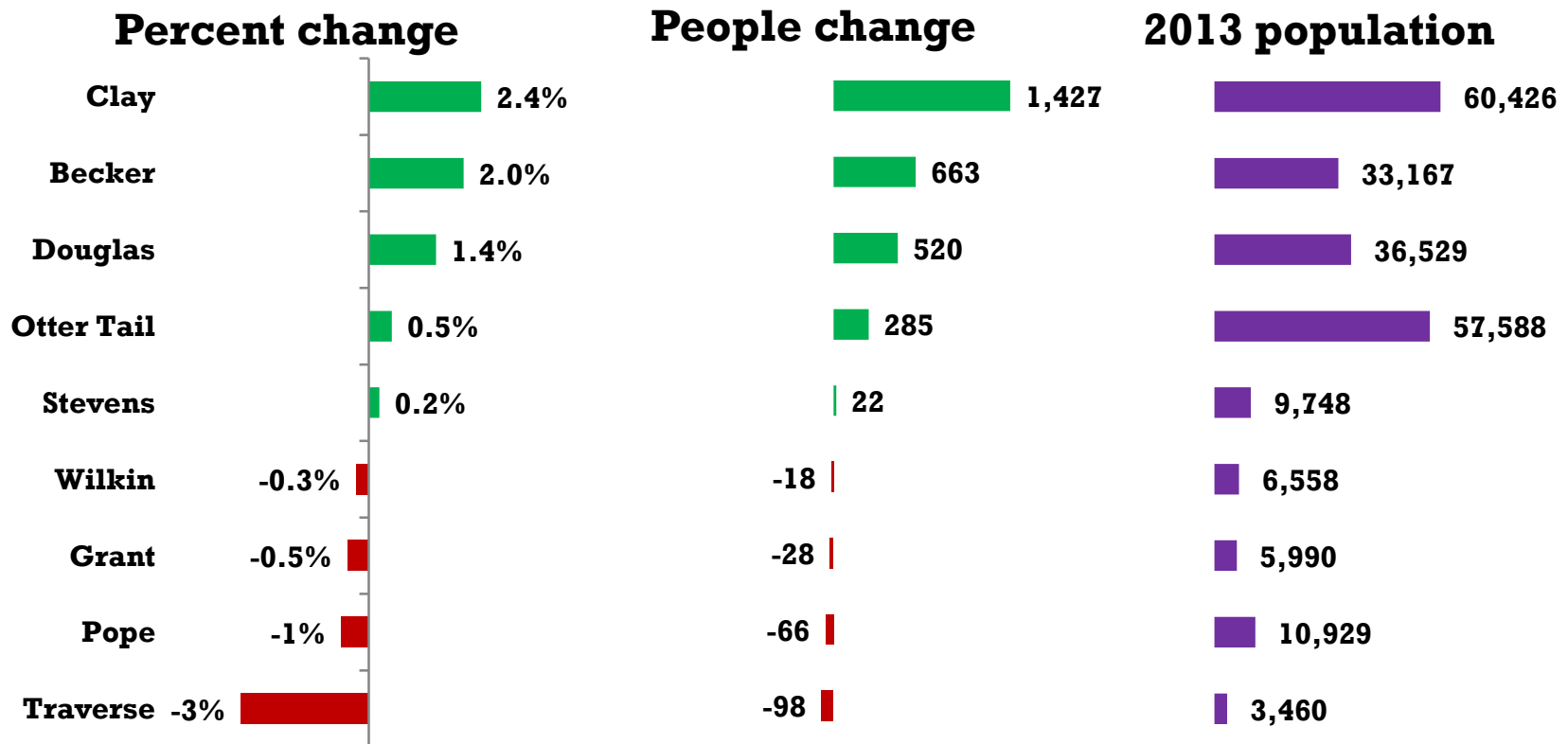
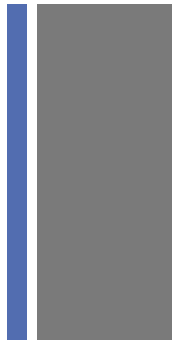
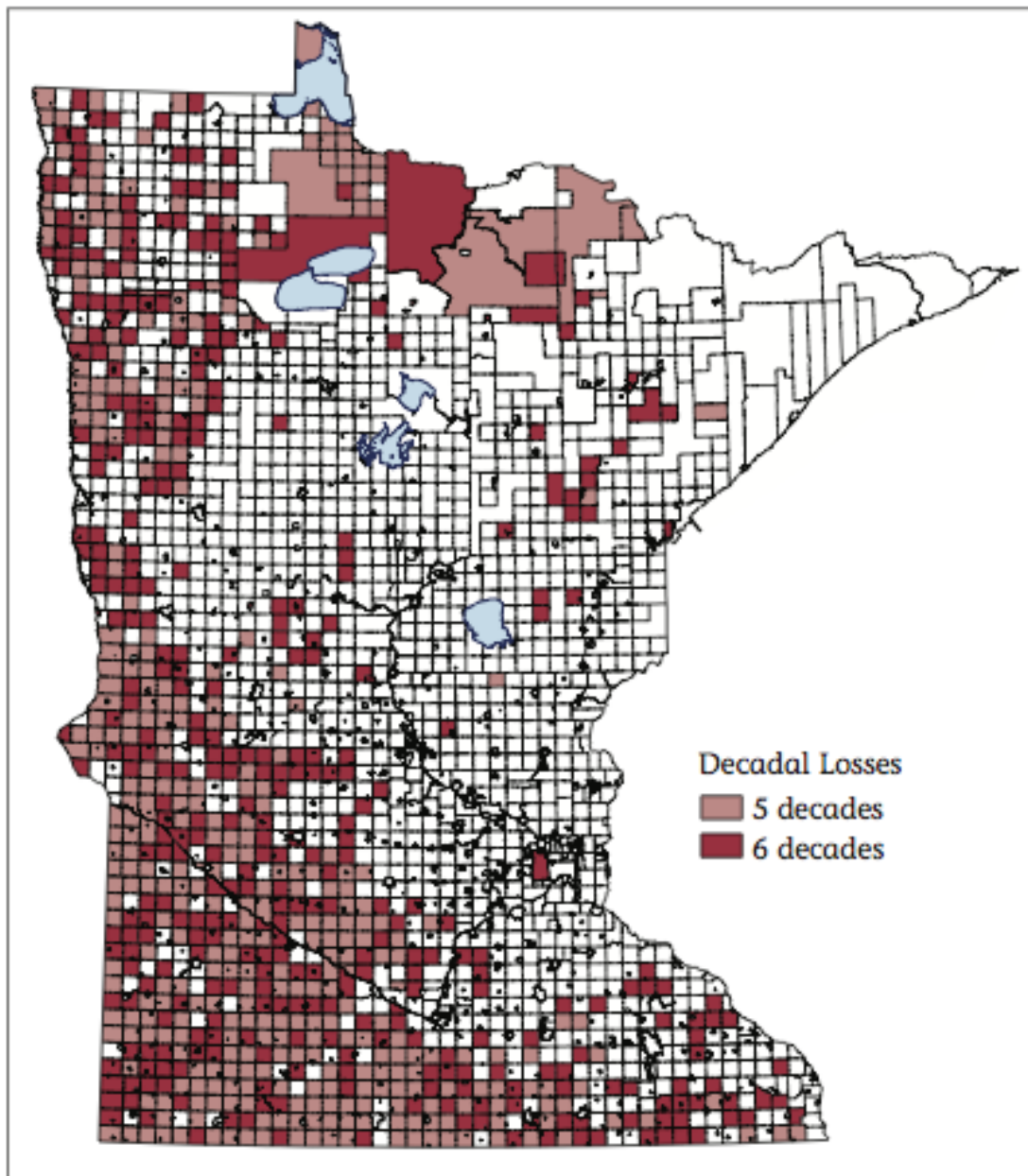


Figure 3. Minnesota: County Subdivisions that Lost Population for 5 or 6 of the Decades between 1950 and 2010



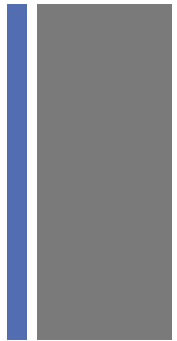
**Population loss
along western
edge of state,
down into
Southwestern
prairies has
been long-
standing**

Source: "CURA Reporter," Winter/Spring 2014
based on U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census

Note: Population based on decennial census data. Results for some locations had to be inferred because of boundary changes.



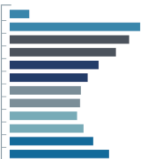
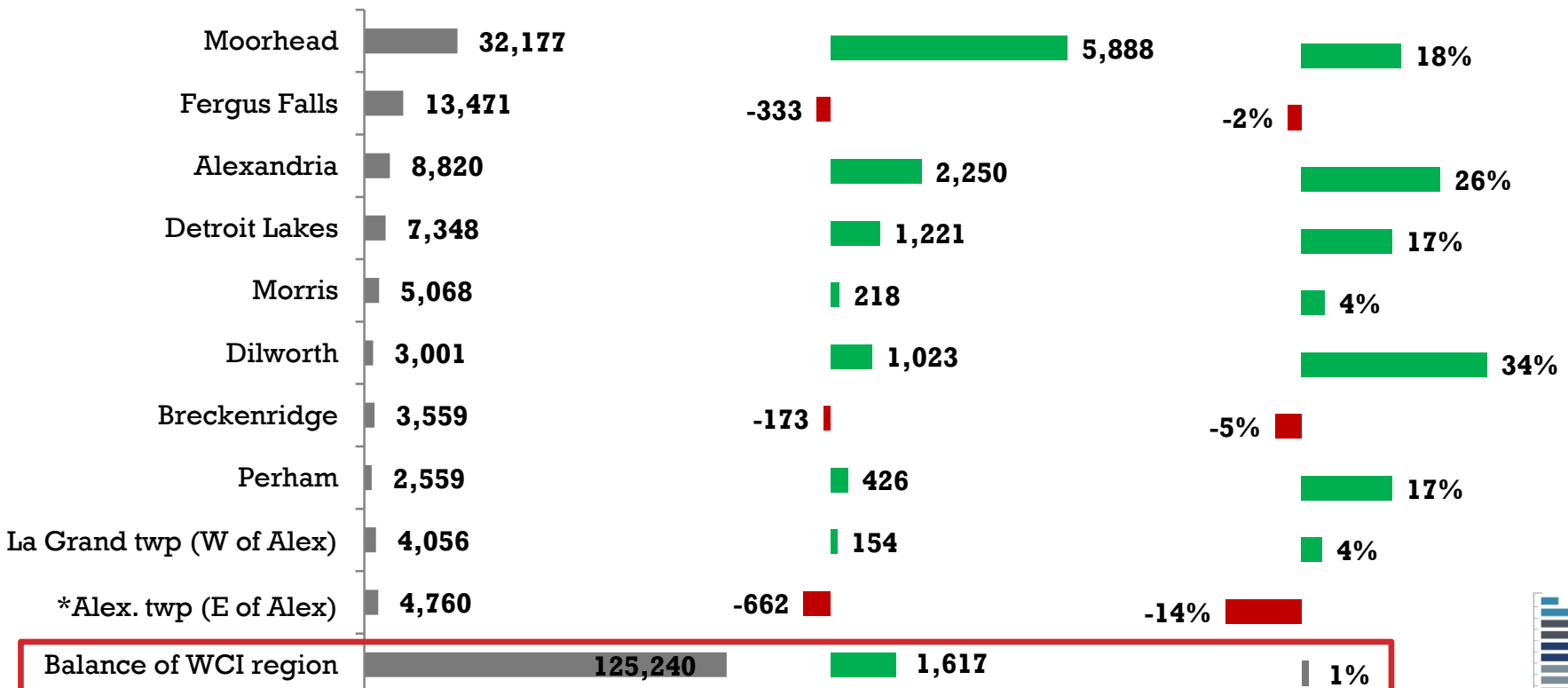
West Central region change during the 2000s decade



2000 population

People change (2000-10)

Percent change (2000-10)





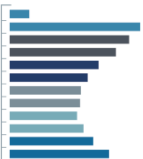
West Central region recent change (2010 through 2013)

2010 population

People change (2010-13)

Percent change (2010-13)

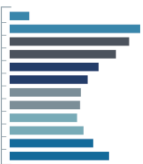
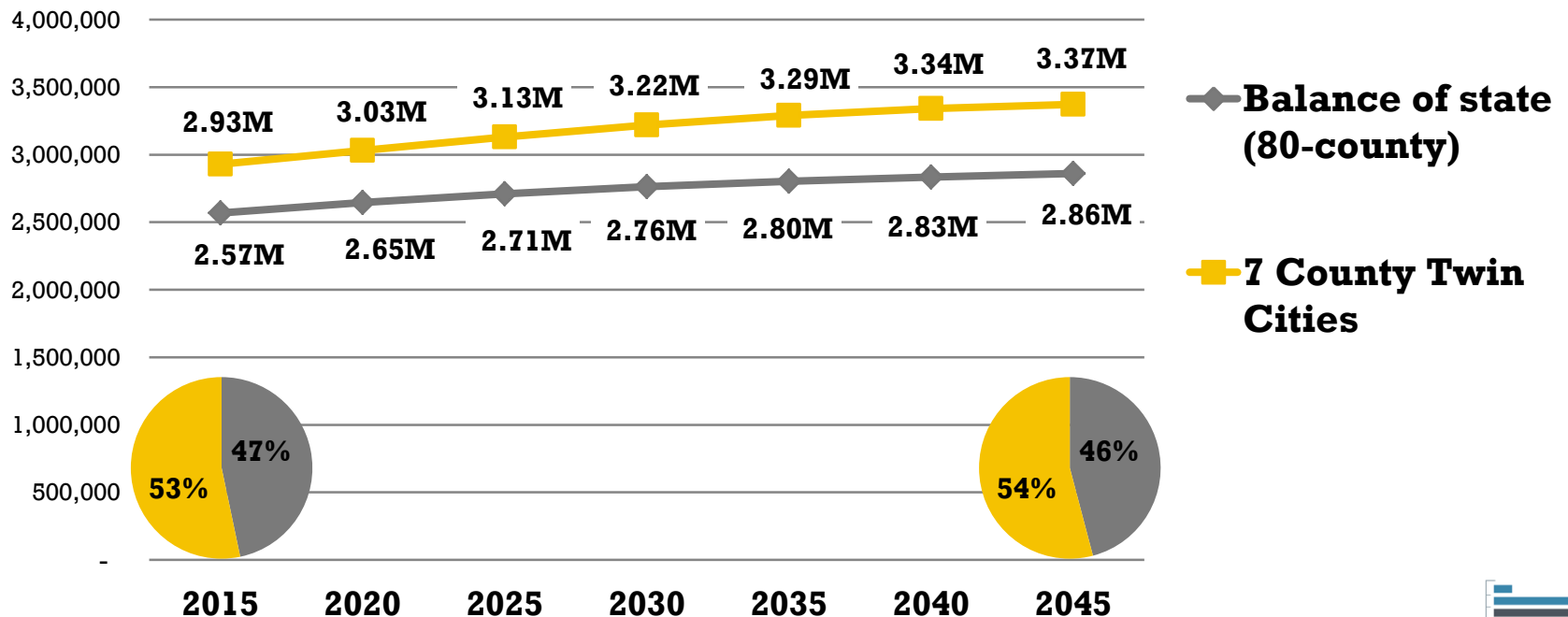
Moorhead	38,065	1,026	3%
Fergus Falls	13,138	157	1%
Alexandria	11,070	1,975	18%
Detroit Lakes	8,569	282	3%
Morris	5,286	96	2%
Dilworth	4,024	146	4%
Breckenridge	3,386	-17	-1%
Perham	2,985	110	4%
La Grand twp (W of Alex)	4,210	-25	-1%
*Alex. twp (E of Alex)	4,098	-1,368	-33%
Balance of WCI region	126,857	606	0.5%



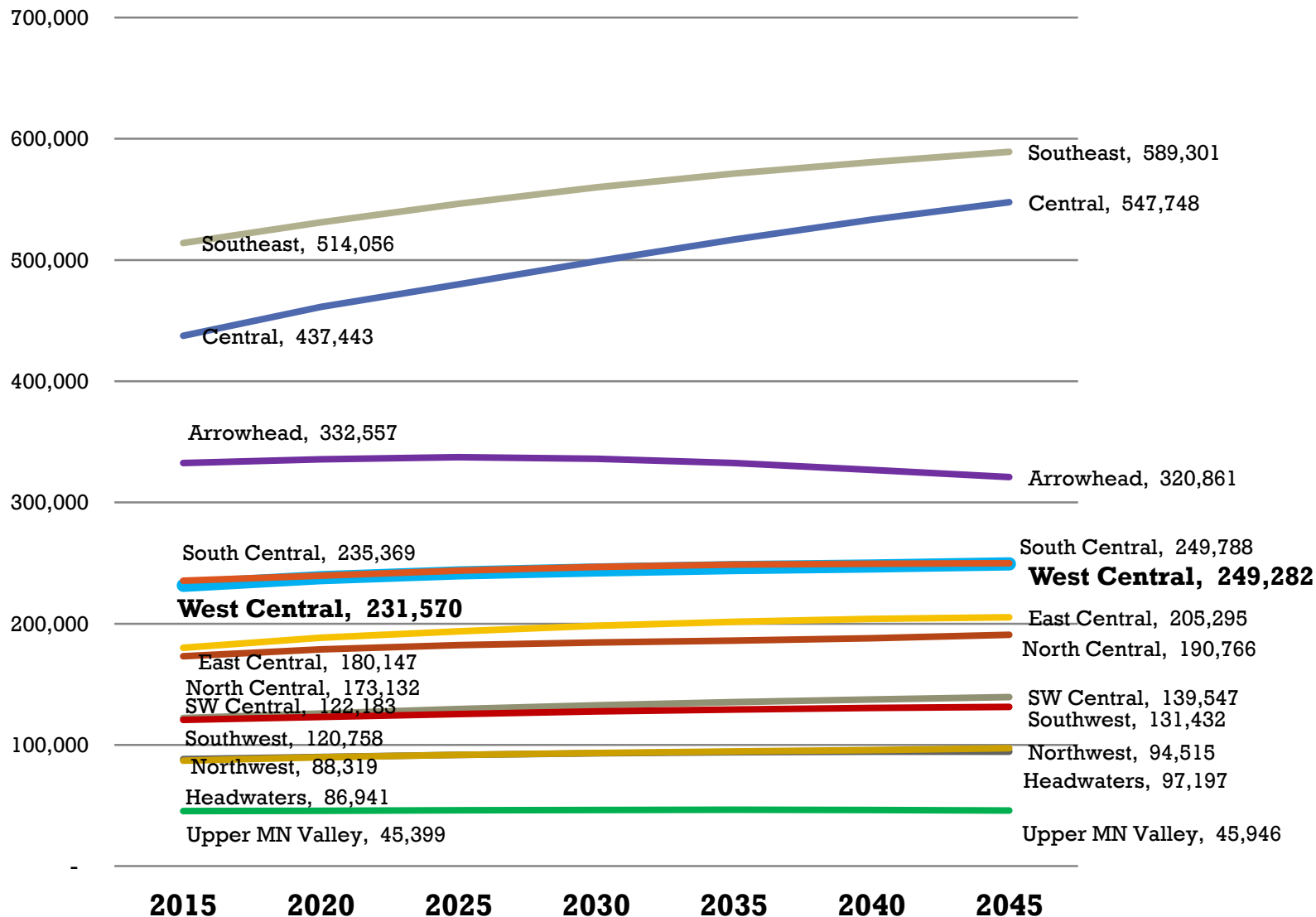


Twin Cities & Greater MN both expected to grow through 2045

Growth projection, Twin Cities 7-county and balance of state (80-county), 2015-2045

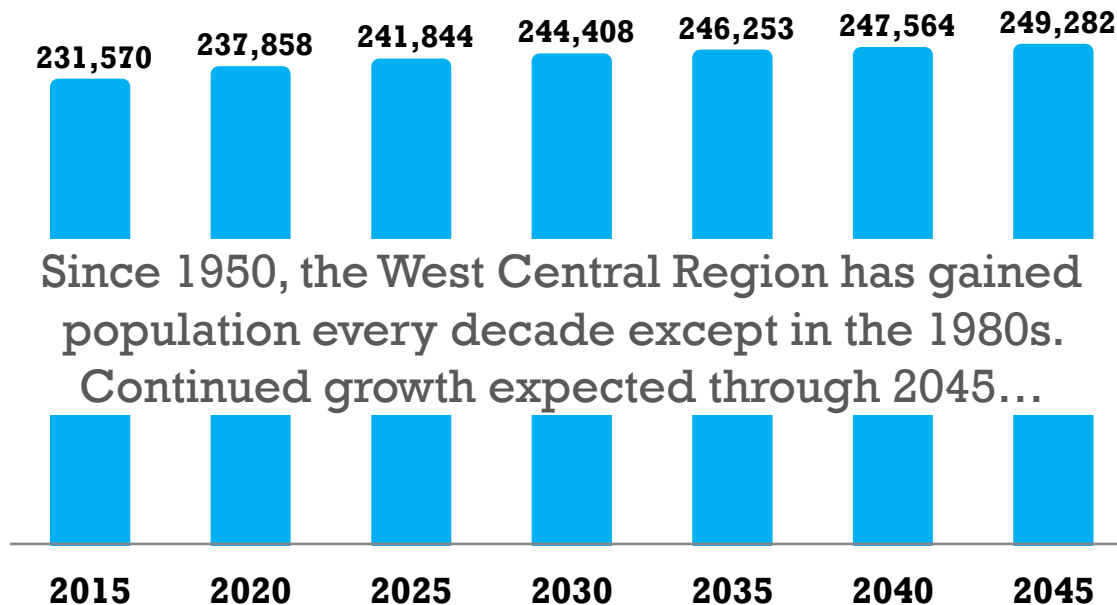


Projection for Economic Development Regions, 2015-2045



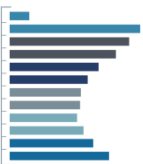
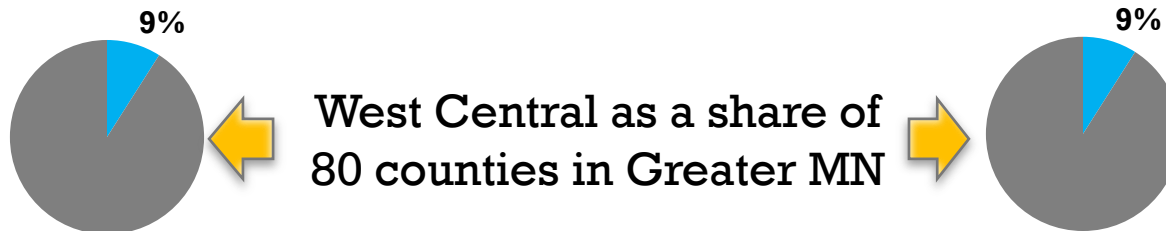


Projection for West Central EDR (IV), 2015-2045



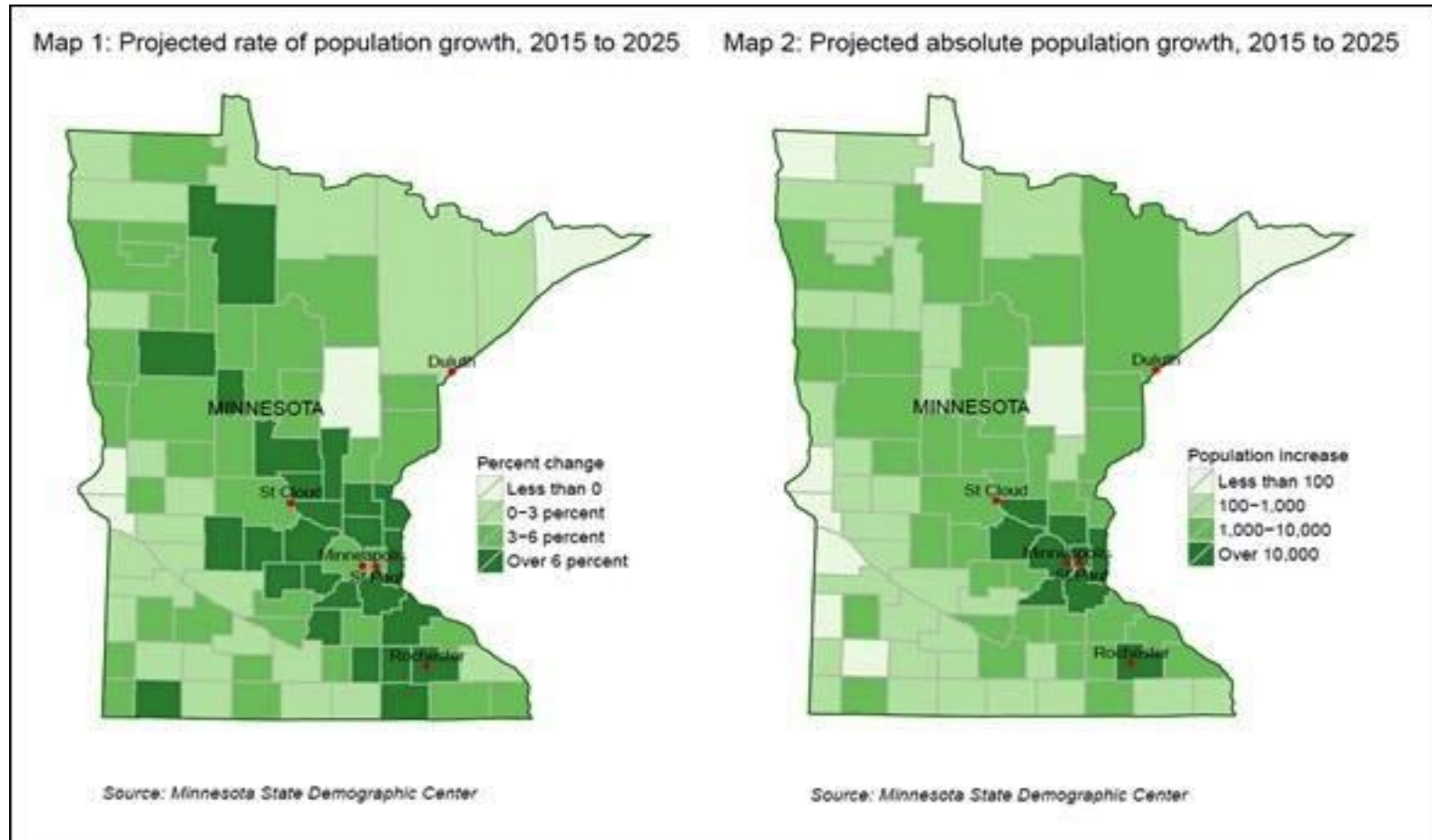
Since 1950, the West Central Region has gained population every decade except in the 1980s.

Continued growth expected through 2045...





Growth anticipated by 2025 at the county level



For county projections through 2045, visit mn.gov/demography/projections

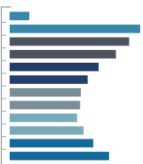
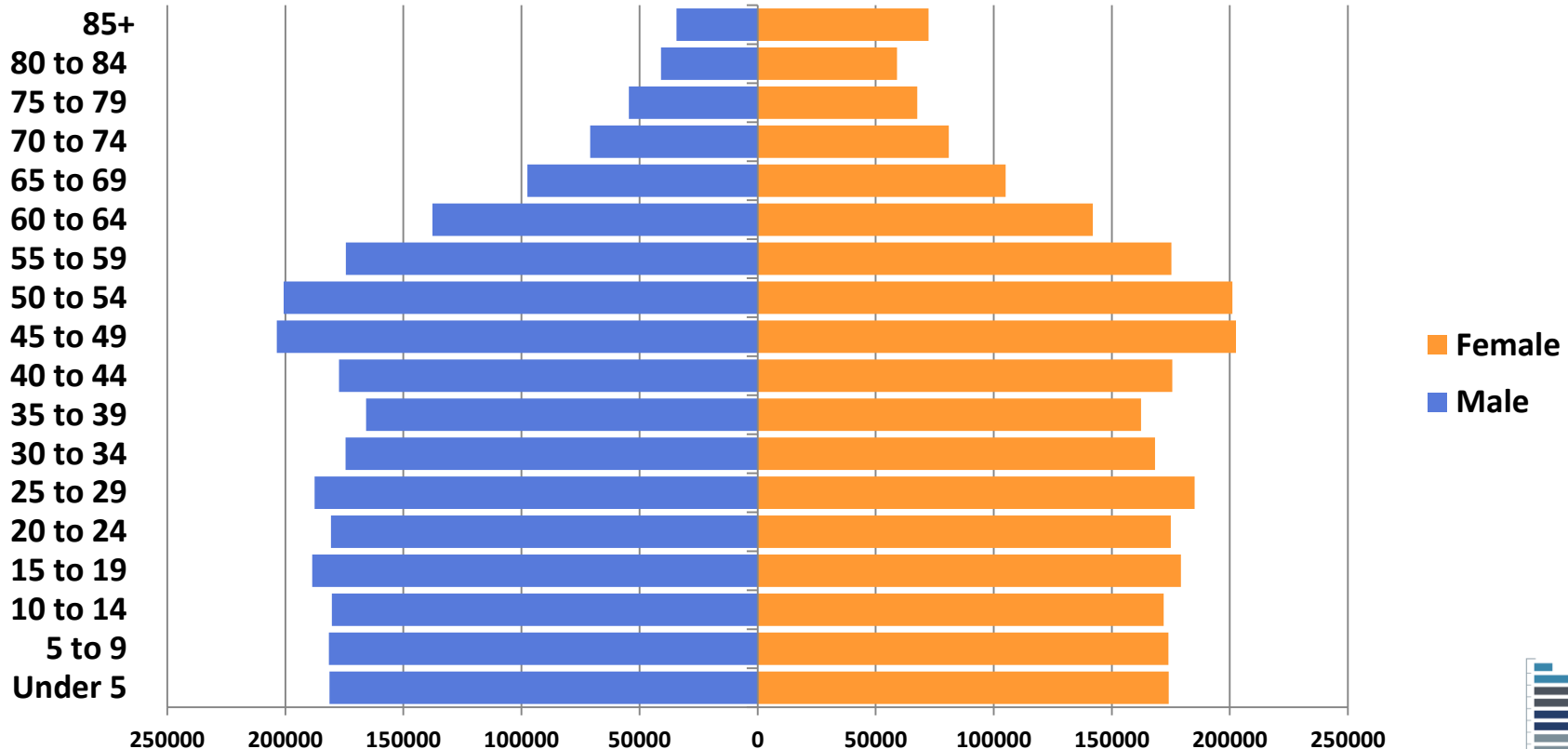


Aging



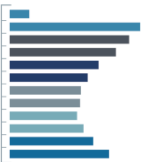
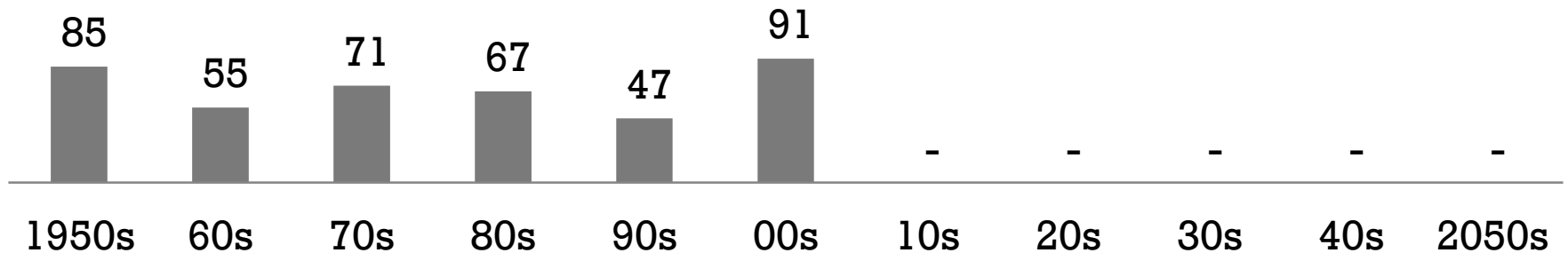
Minnesota total population in 5-year bars, 2010 decennial census

Population by age and sex
Minnesota, 2010



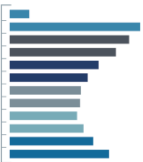
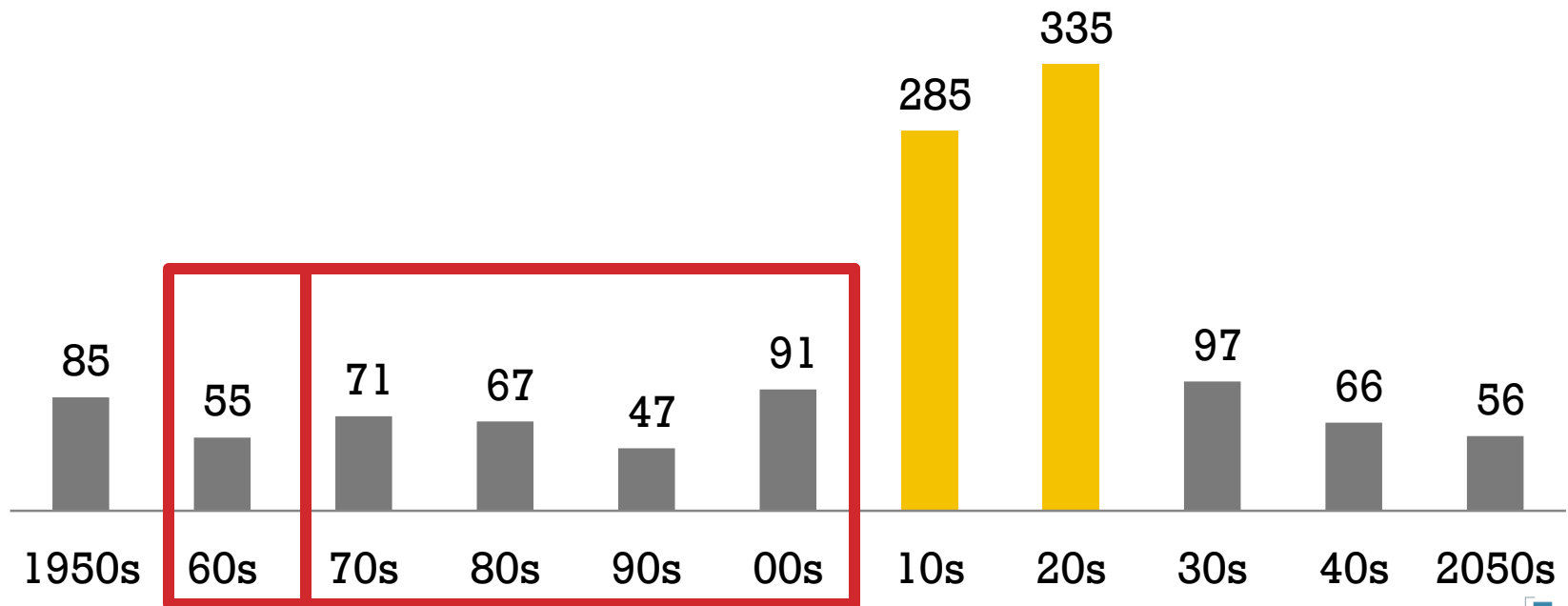
+ How many additional “older adults” will we gain during this decade?

Change in older adults, age 65+ (Thousands)



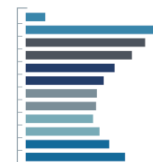
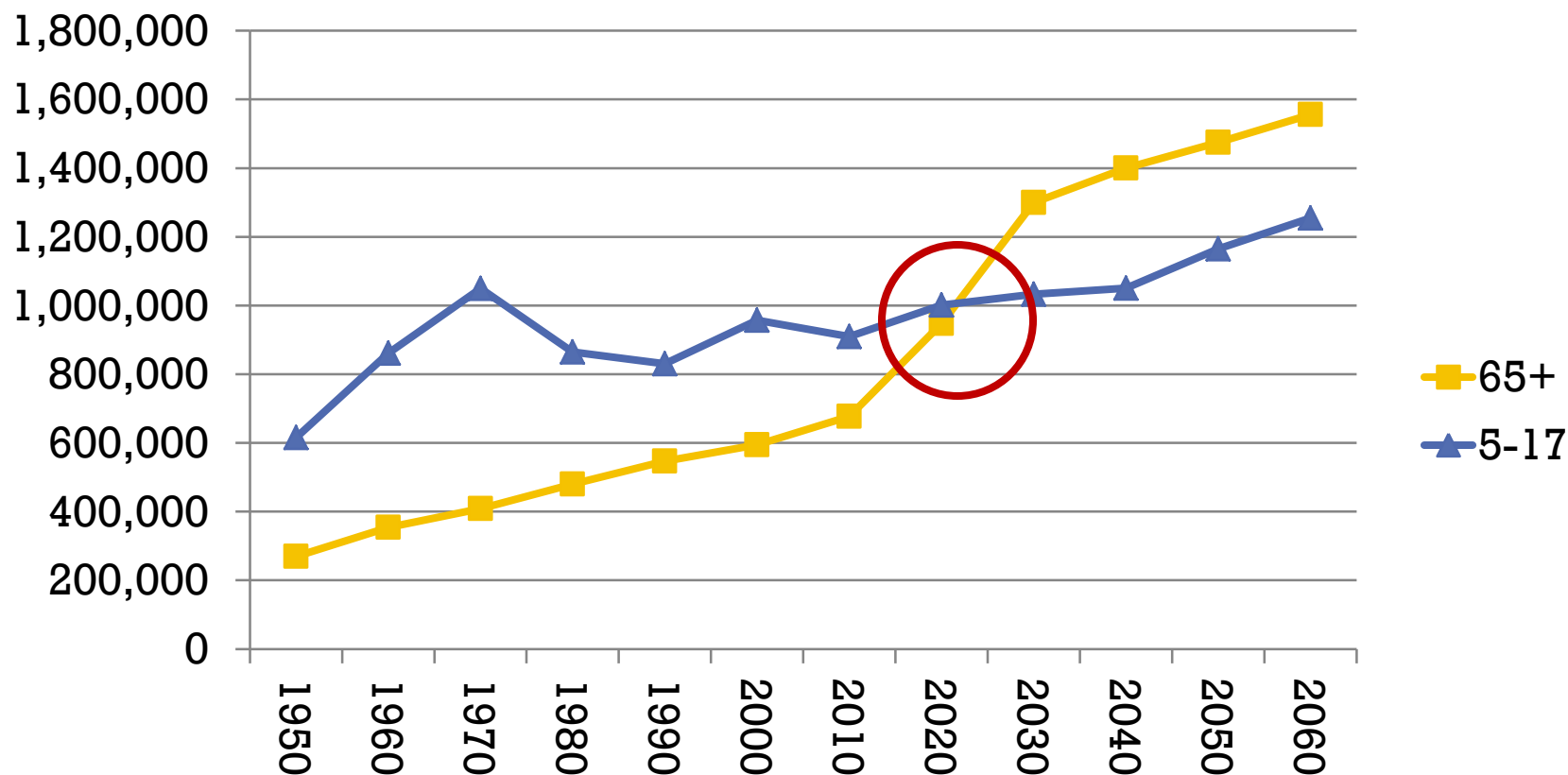
+ This decade and next: *Unprecedented* increases in MN's 65+ population

Change in older adults, age 65+ (in thousands)



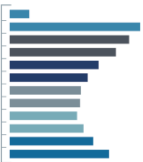
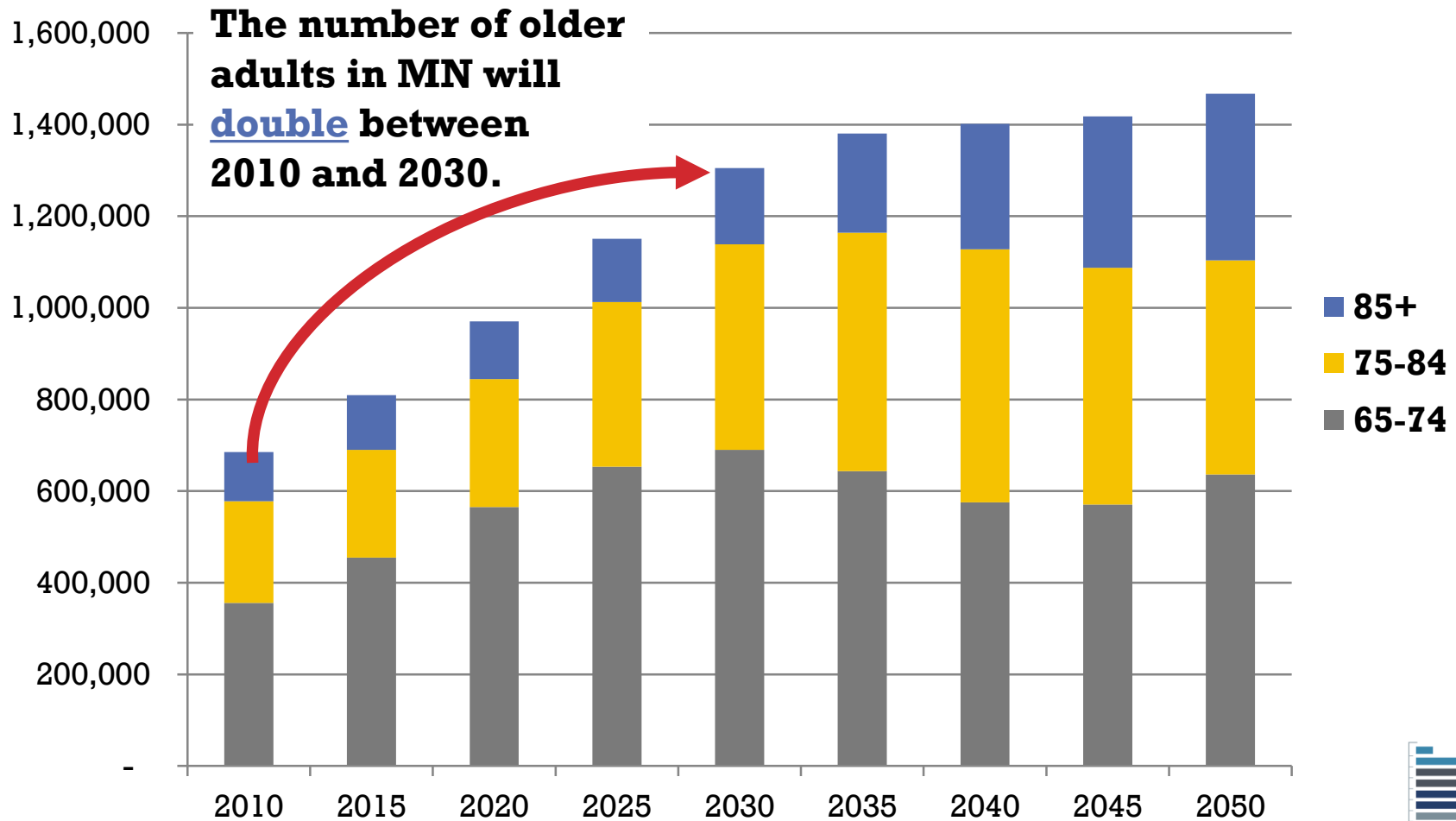


For the first time in MN history: More 65+ than school-age by 2020



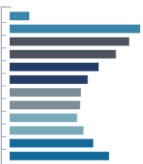
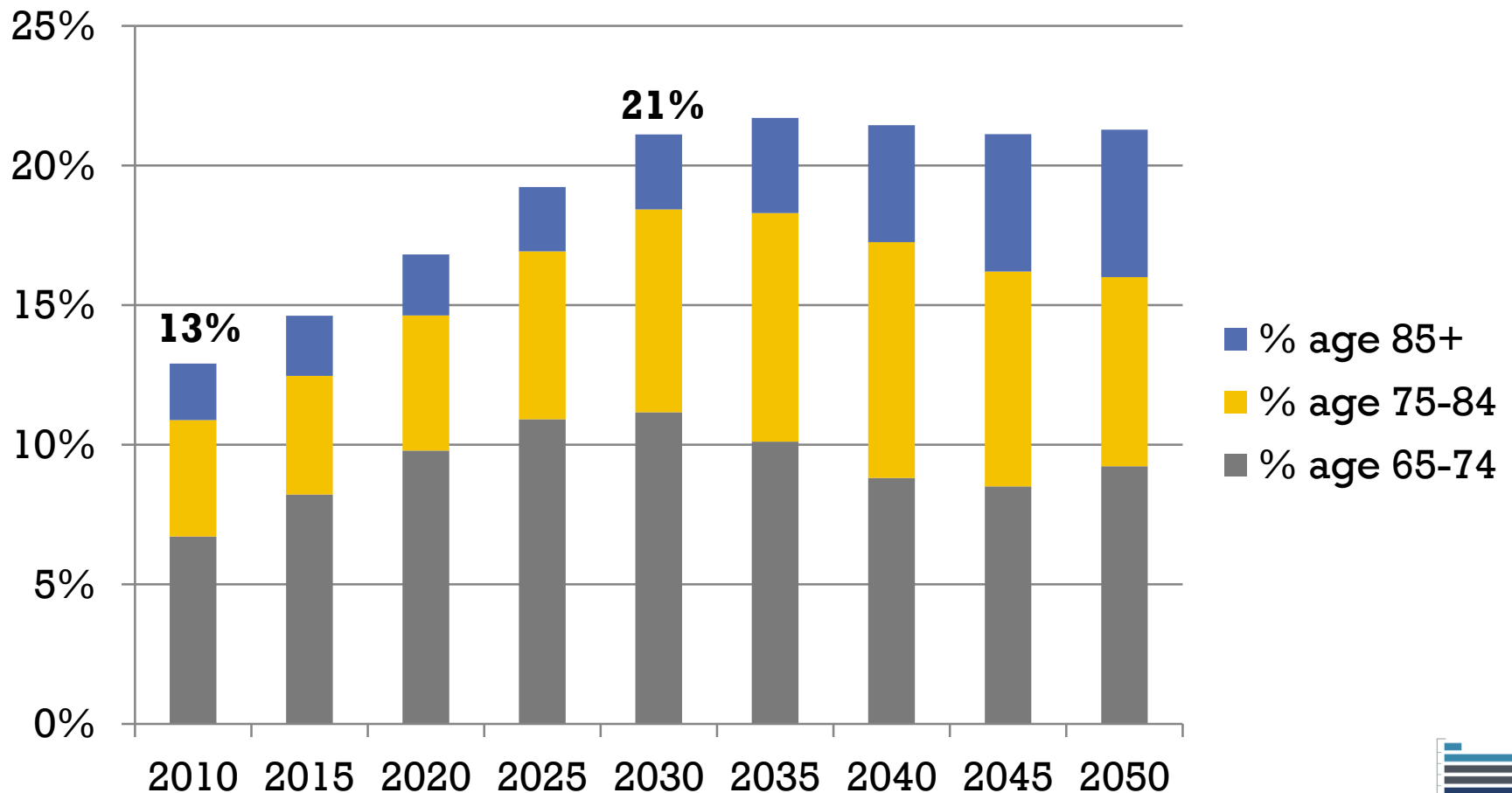


Older adults in Minnesota by age cohort, 2010-2050



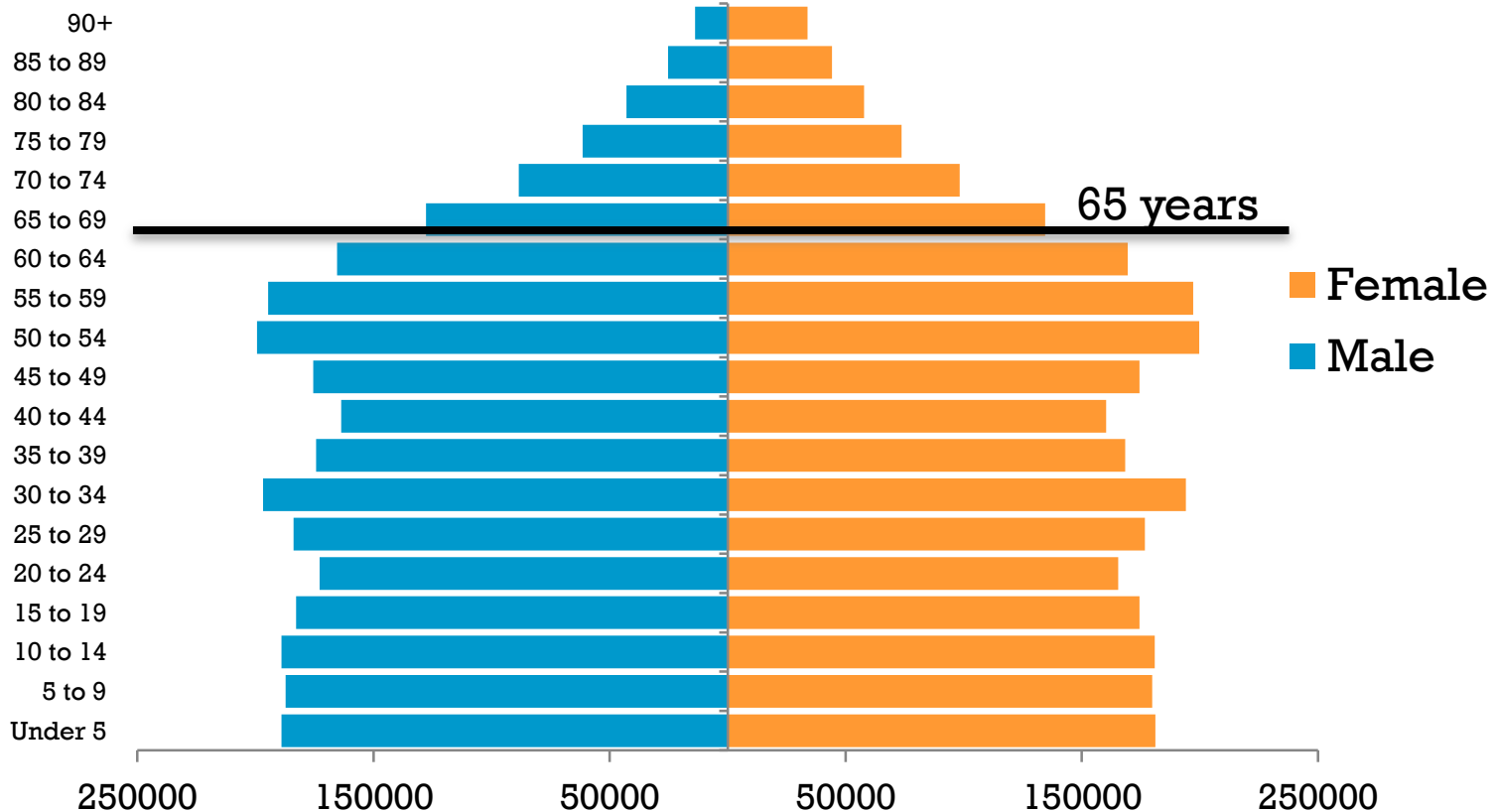


By 2030, more than 1 in 5 Minnesotans will be 65+, including all Baby Boomers



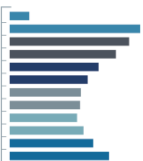
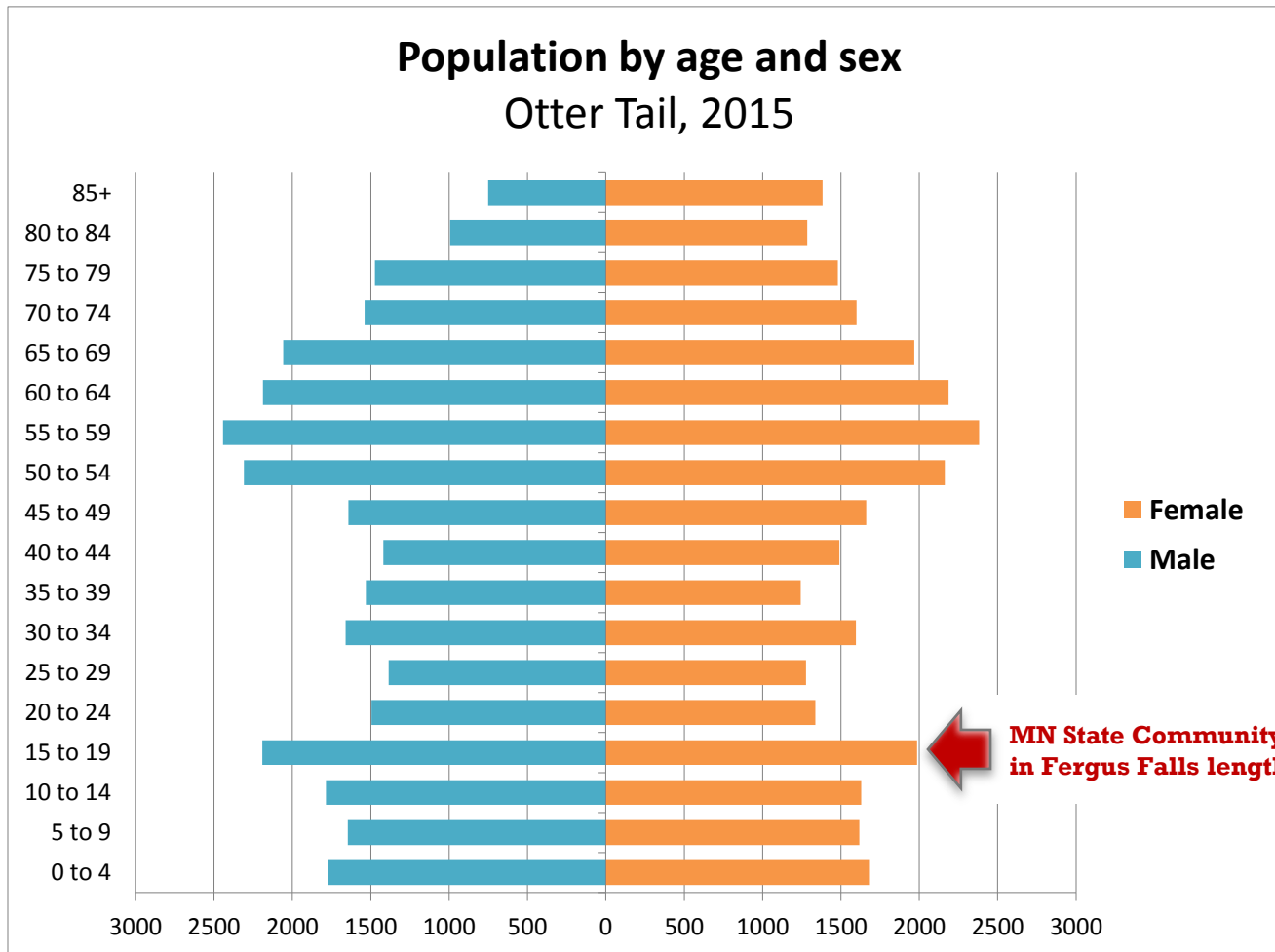
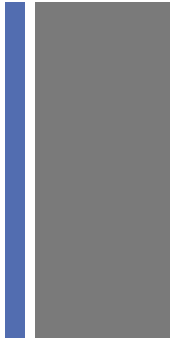
+ What Minnesota will look like... next year (2015)

MN population by age and sex, 2015



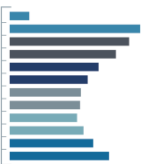
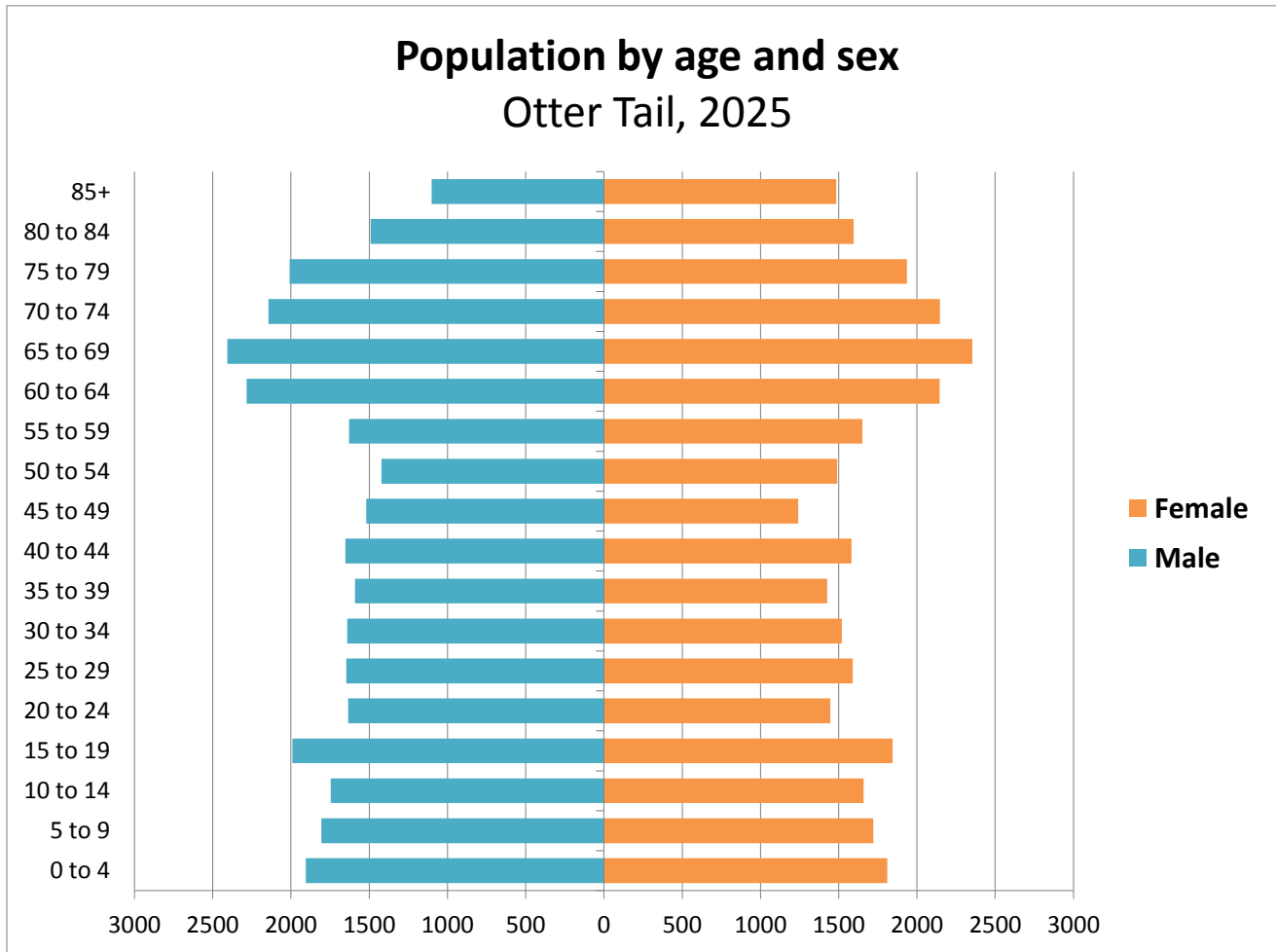


What Otter Tail County will look like... next year



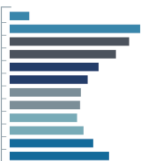
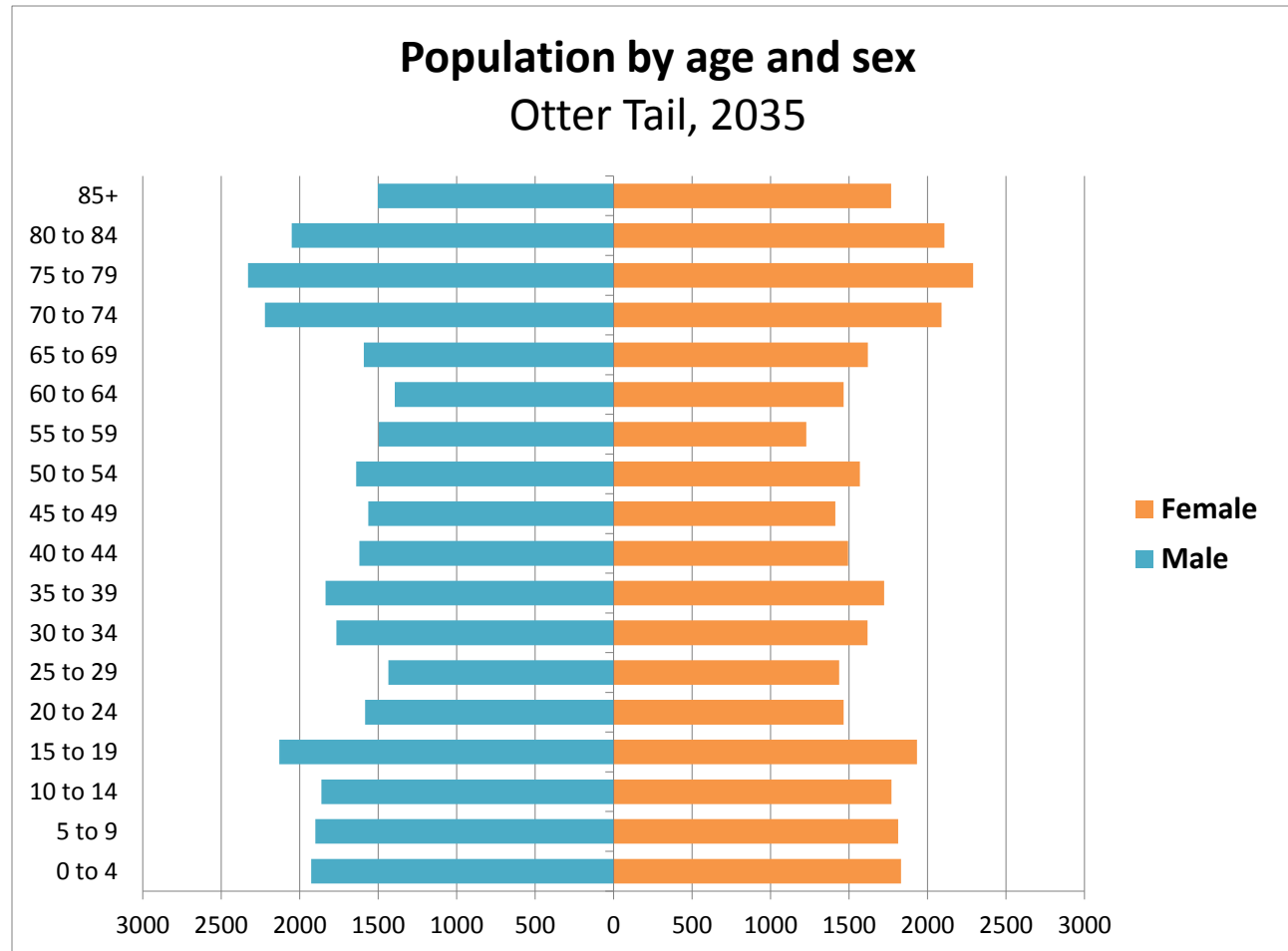


What Otter Tail County will look like... in 11 years



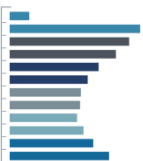
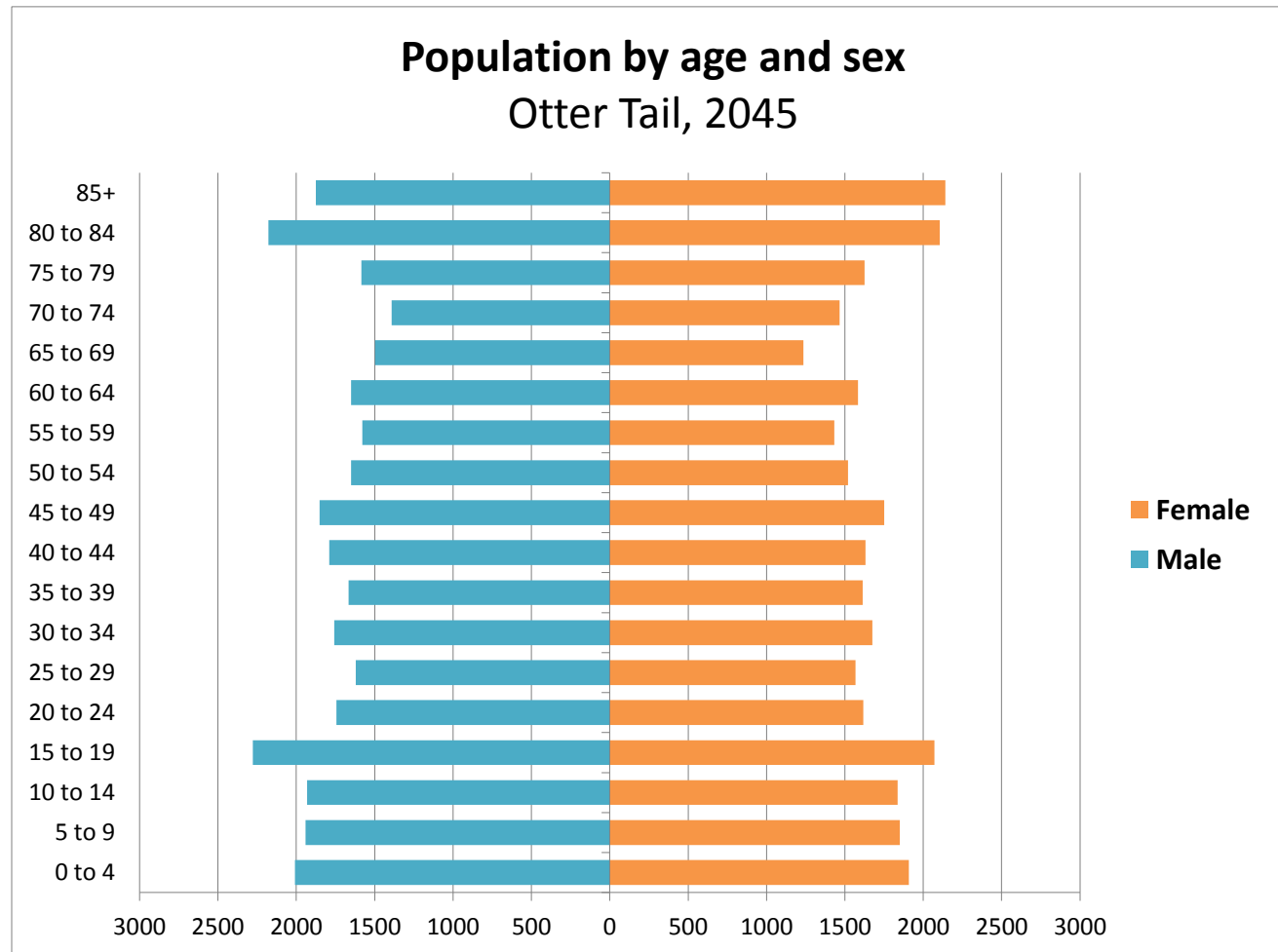


What Otter Tail County will look like... in 21 years





What Otter Tail County will look like... in 31 years

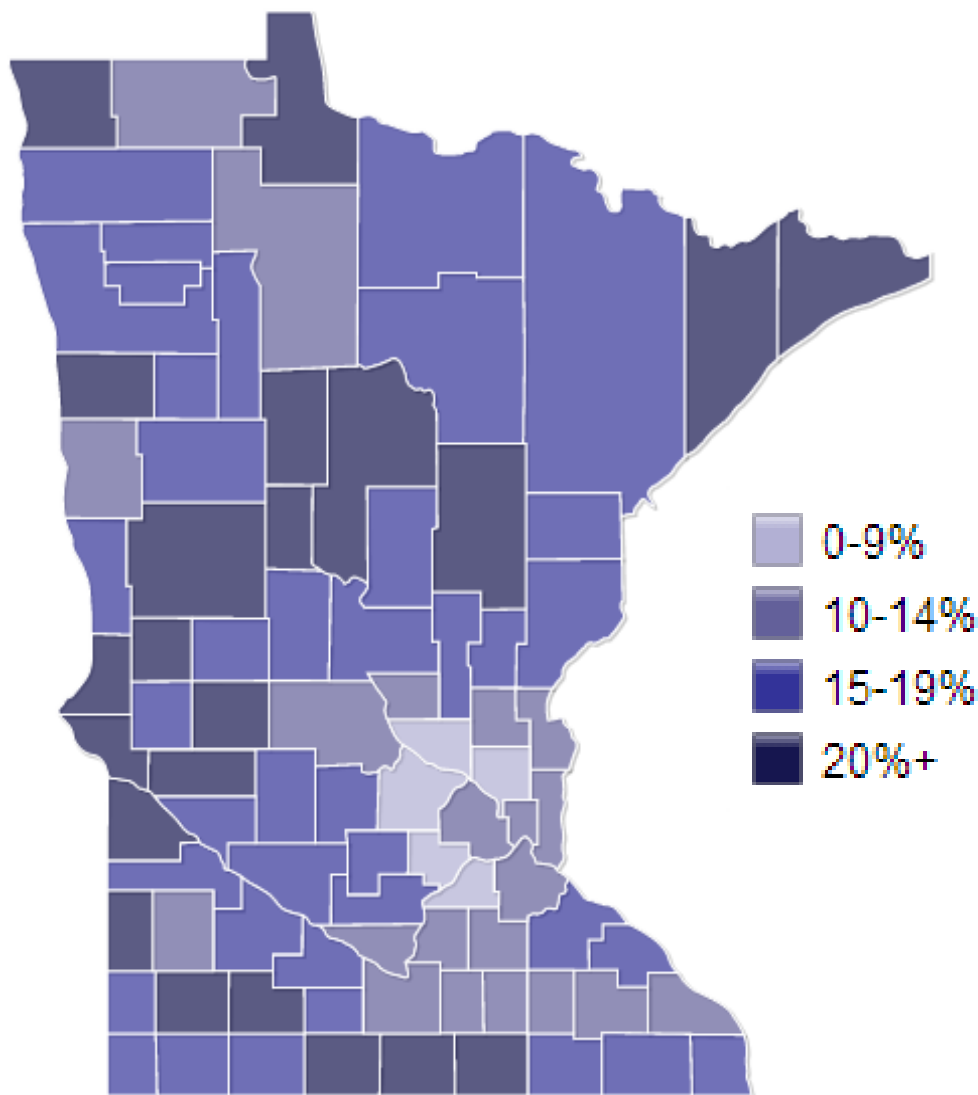




County and regional level differences in aging

Population age 65 years and older

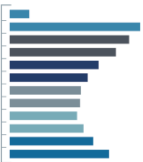
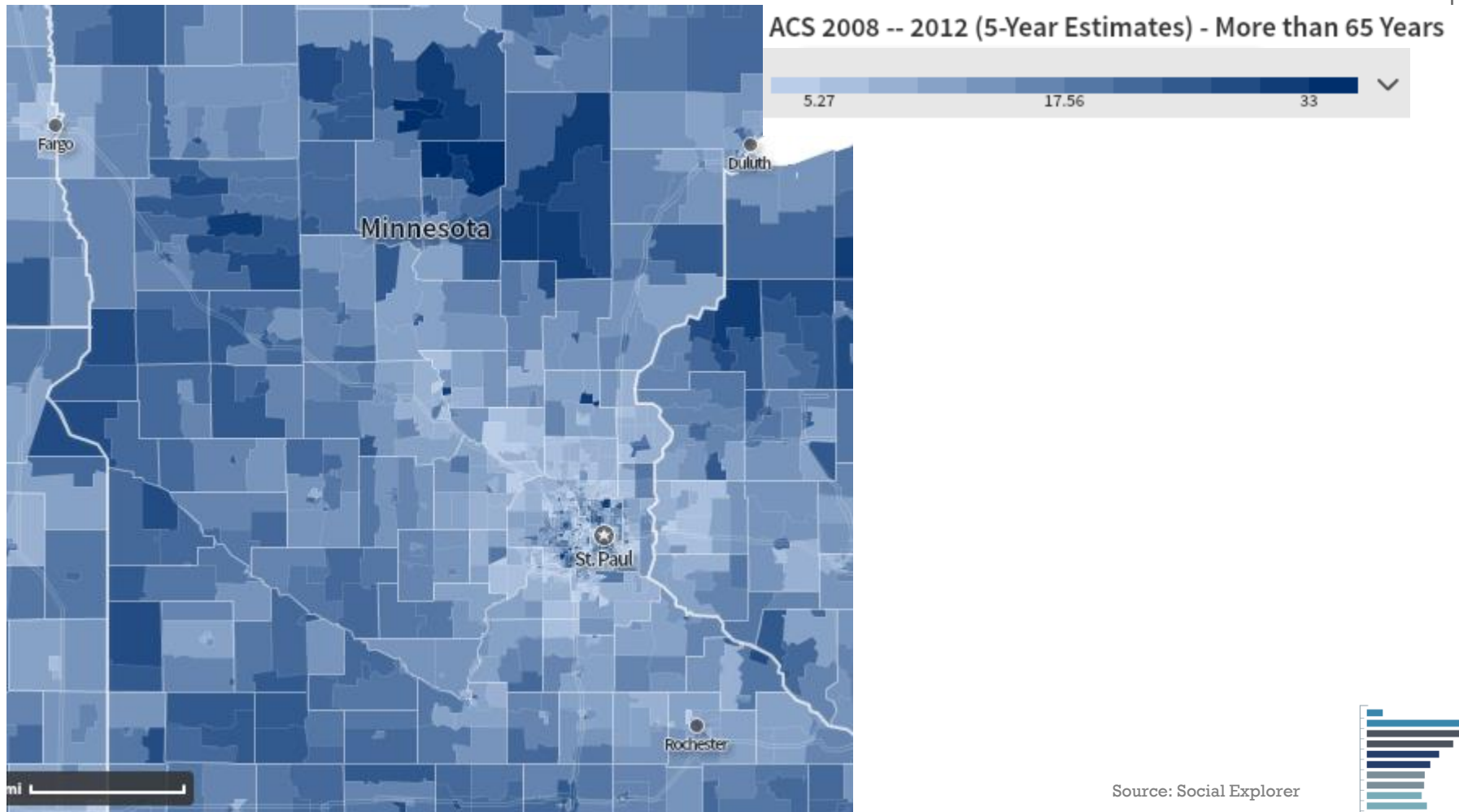
By county, 2010



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, decennial census,
via MNCompass.org.

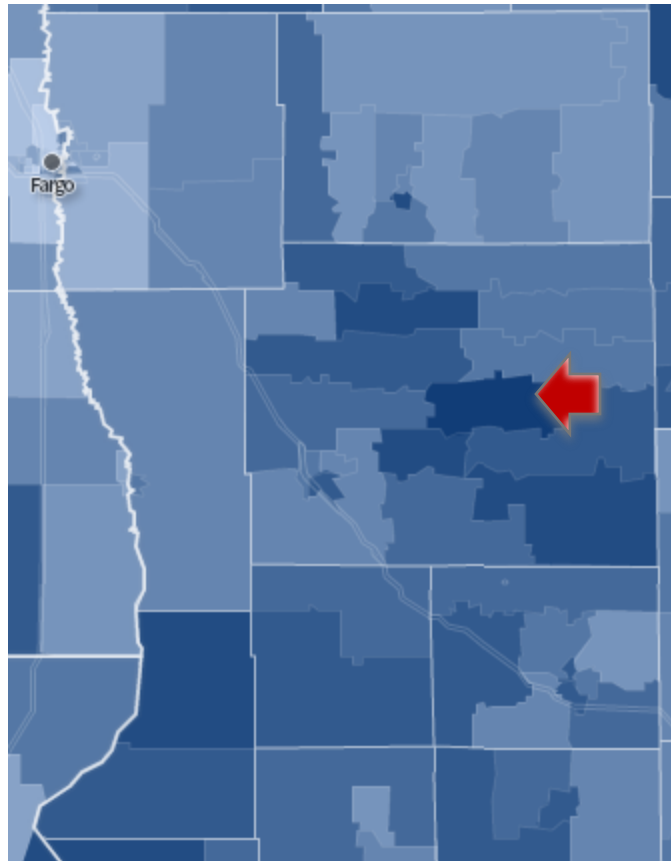


Higher percentages of older adults (65+) – patterning is very local

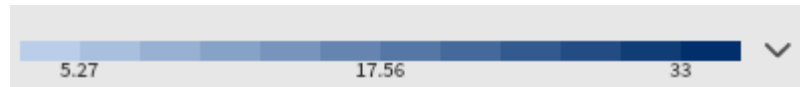




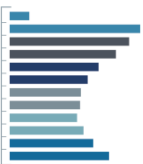
Percent 65+ in region's counties, by census tract, 2008-2012



ACS 2008 -- 2012 (5-Year Estimates) - More than 65 Years



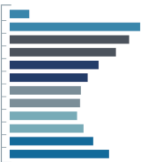
- Census tracts in Traverse and Otter Tail counties exceed 29% of residents who are age 65+





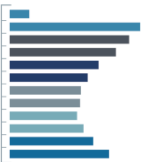
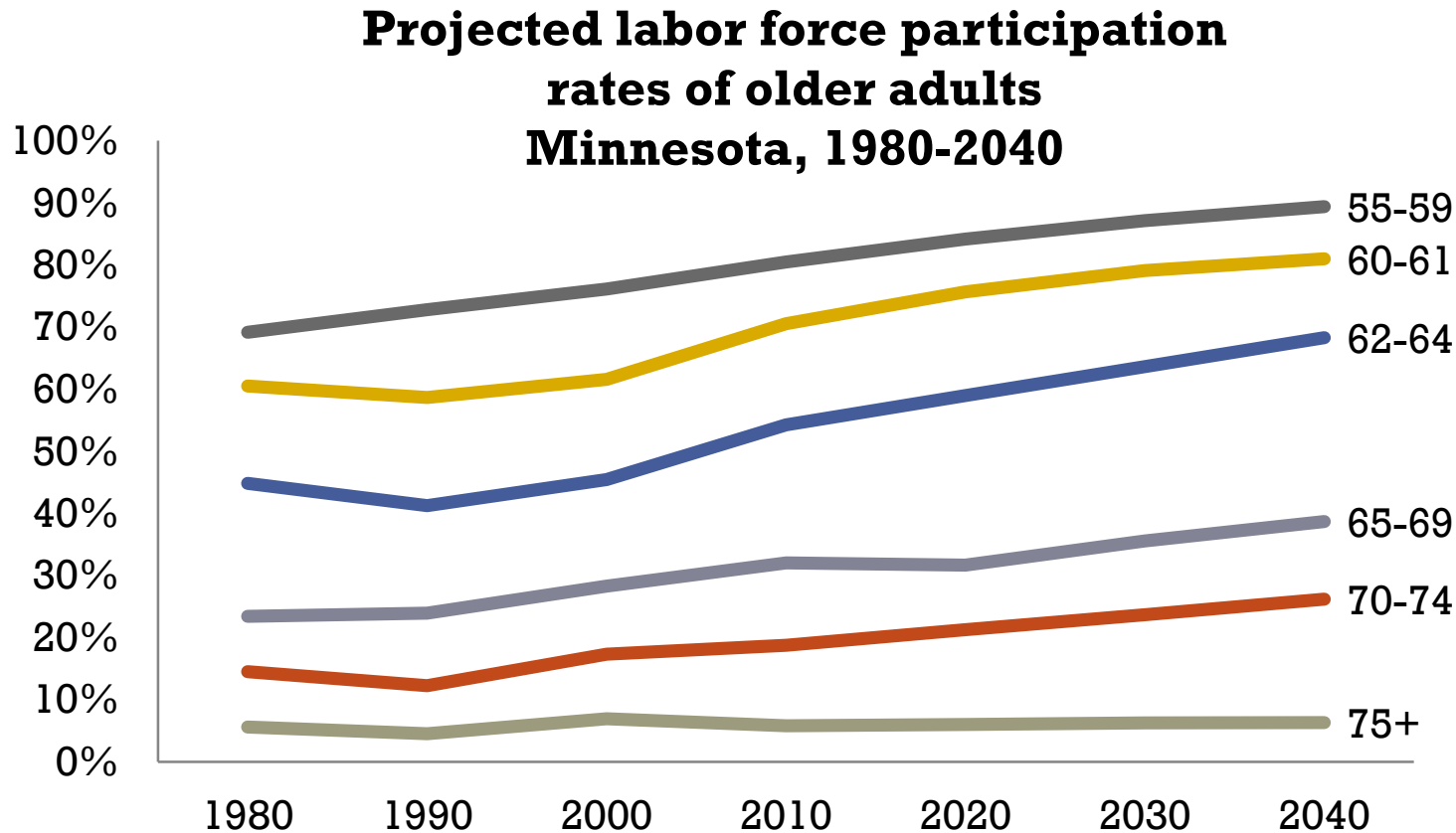
Aging: not what it used to be...

- Minnesota's older adults are healthier, living longer, and working longer than prior generations
 - Life expectancy for Minnesotans age 65 now is 20.1 more years (15.6 years in good health)
 - Variations across racial, educational, other groups
 - Minnesota's Boomers and older adults volunteer in record numbers



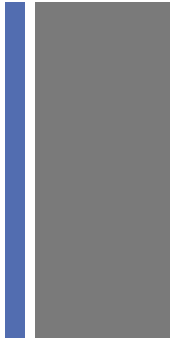


Older adults projected to remain in the labor force longer than before

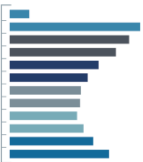




Challenges related to our aging population

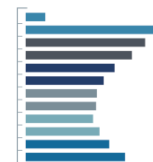
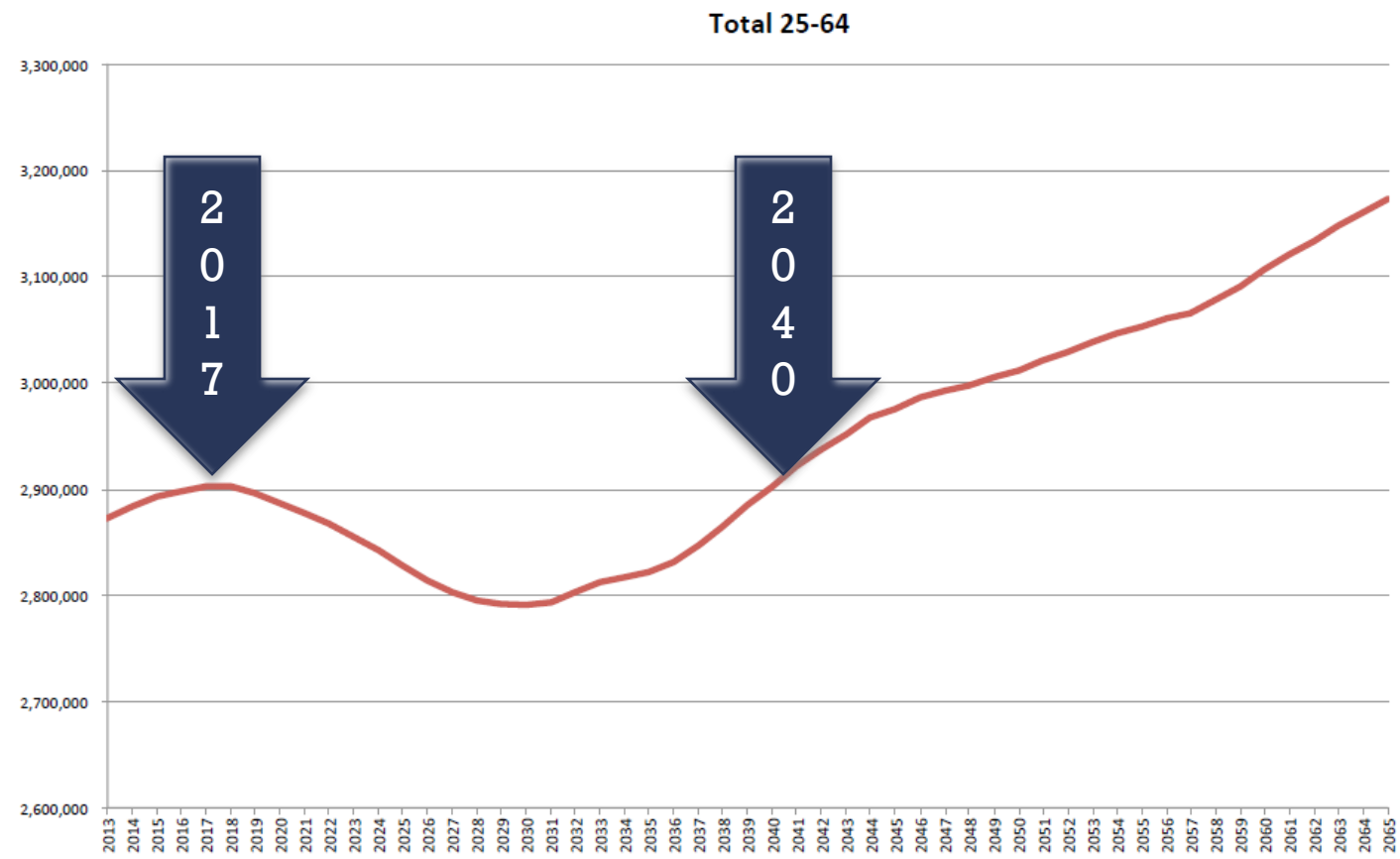


- Will we have or create sufficient **infrastructure** for more transportation, caregiving, health care, and social support needs, as **health challenges and disabilities increase**, especially when children live far away?
- Will we be able to **finance needed services**, especially long-term care? Private and public medical expenses will increase considerably.
- Will we have the workers to form a strong, skilled, highly **productive labor force** as the Boomers retire — for economic growth, tax revenues for needed services, and maintaining a high quality of life in MN?



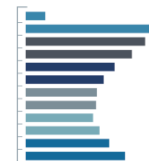
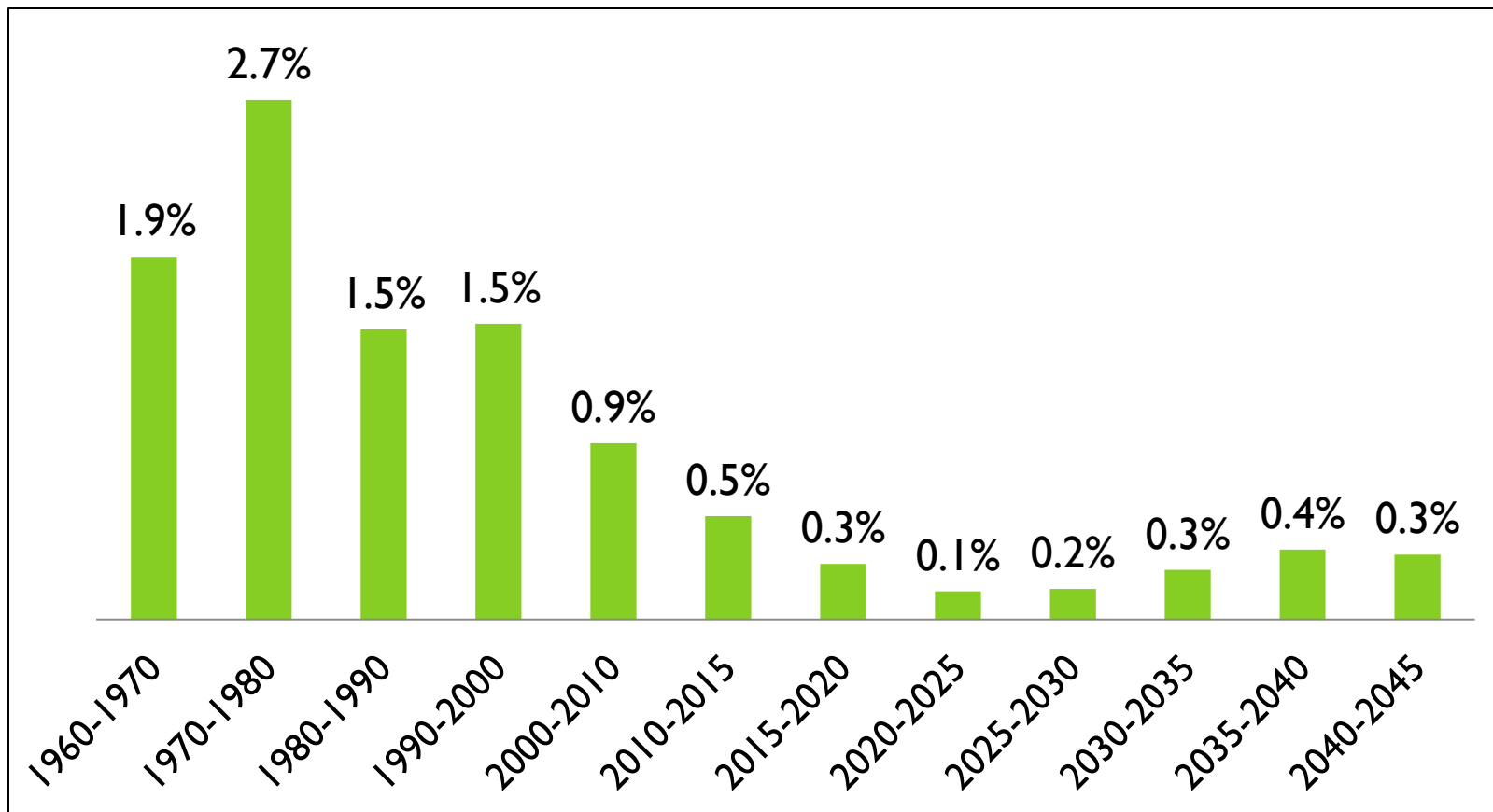


Total 25- to 64-year-olds in MN will dip by about 100,000 individuals





Labor force growth will continue to slow considerably

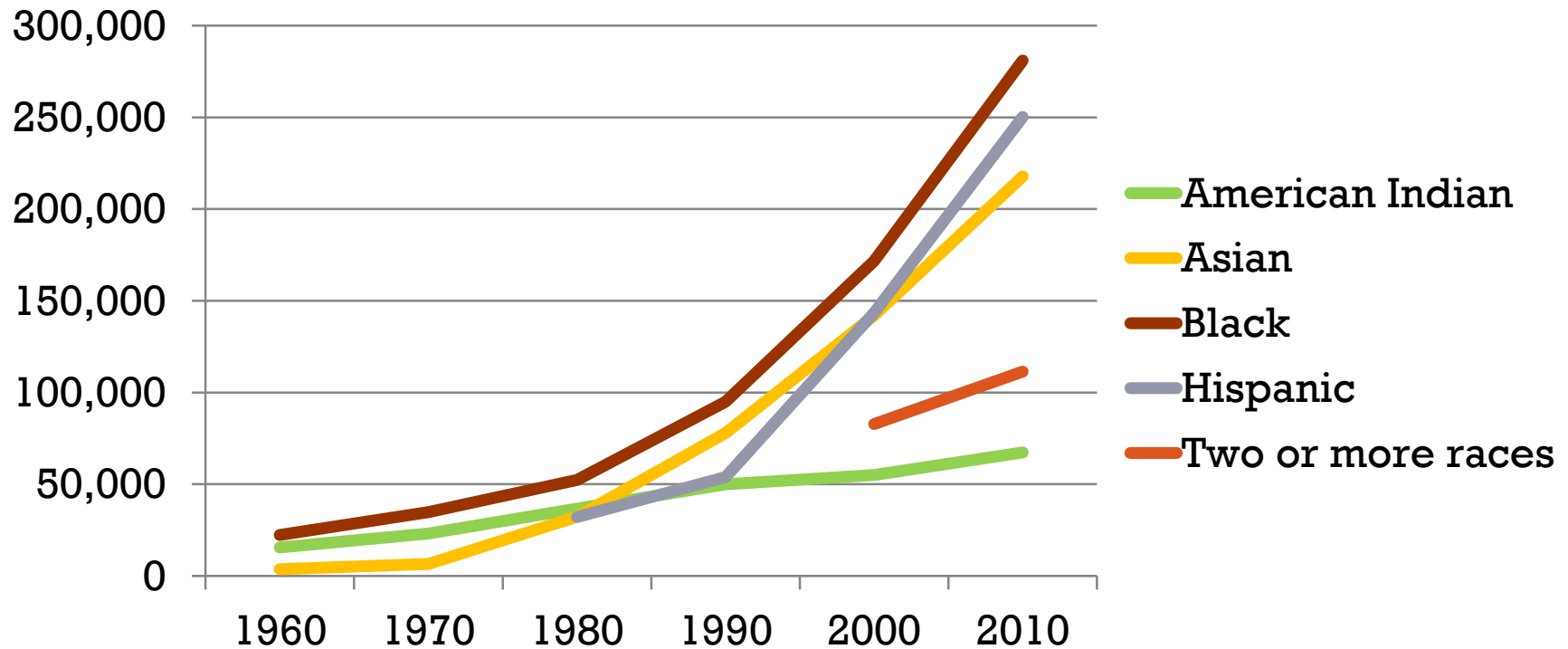




Diversity & Immigration

Black, Latino and Asian populations growing rapidly

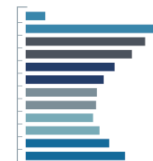
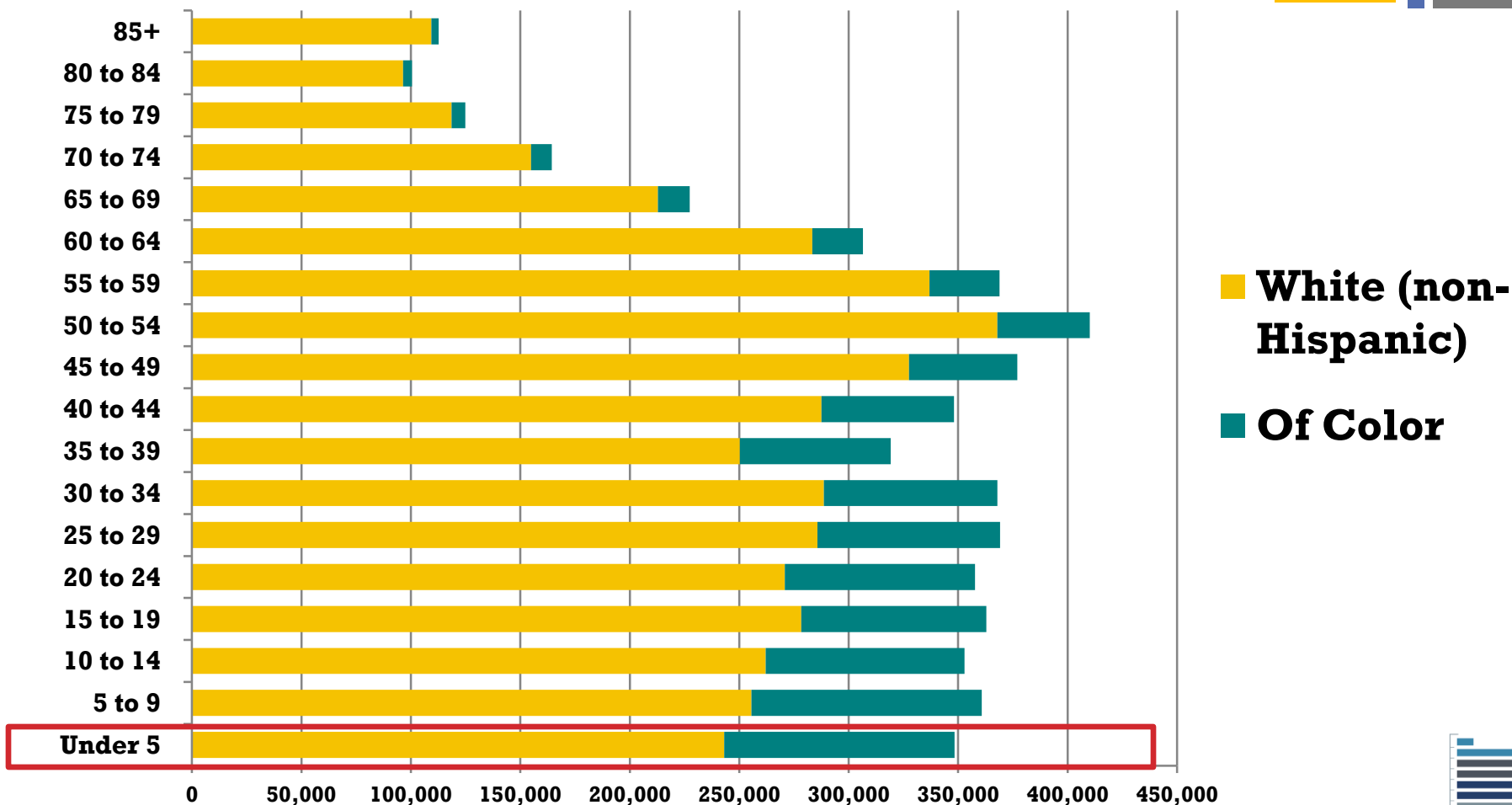
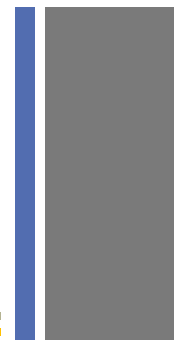
Populations of color, MN



Source: Tabulated by the Minnesota State Demographic Center from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series

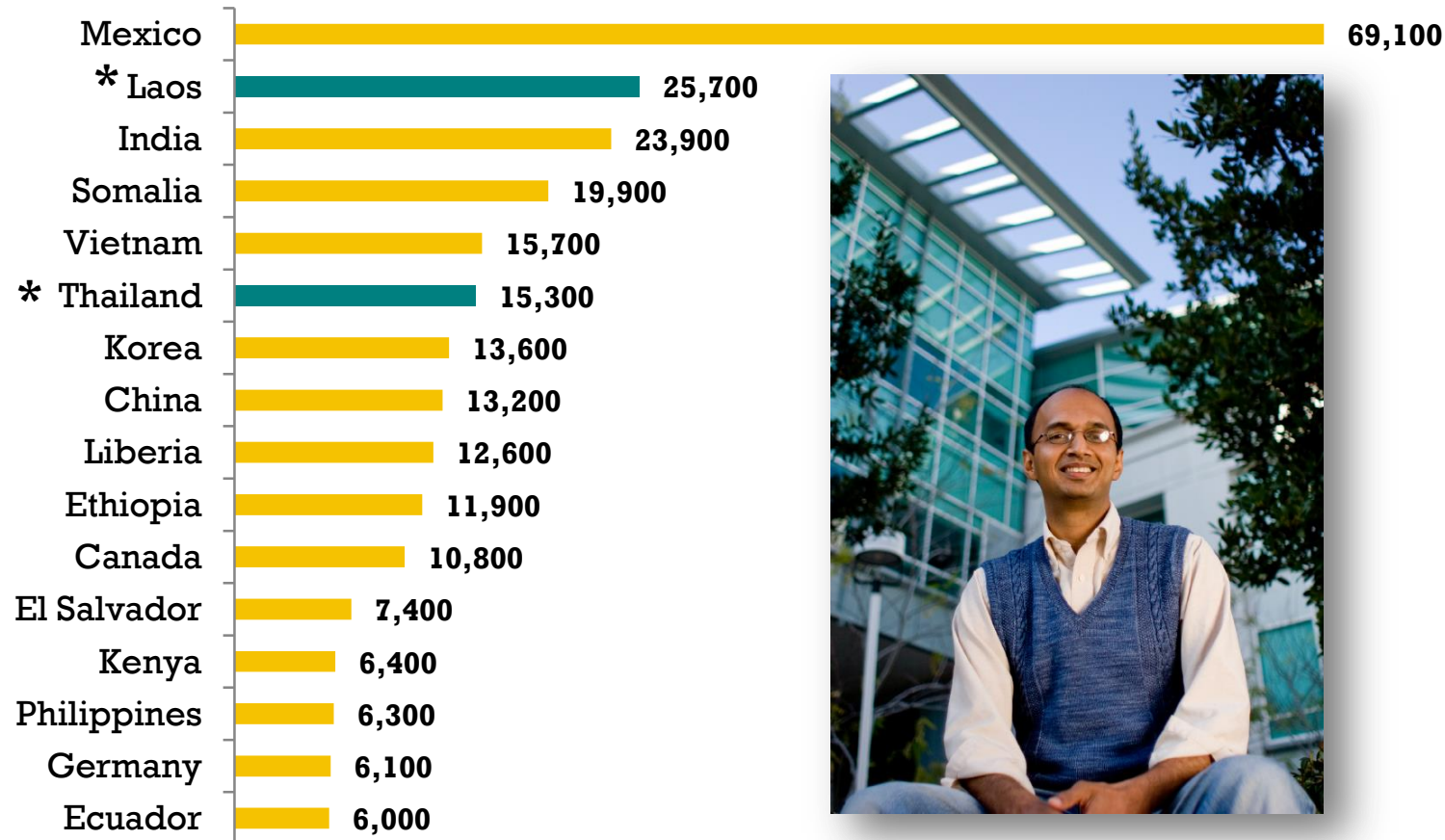


Minnesota's population by age groups, 2012



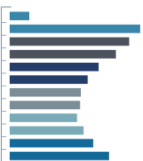


MN foreign-born population: Largest groups by country of birth, 2009-2011



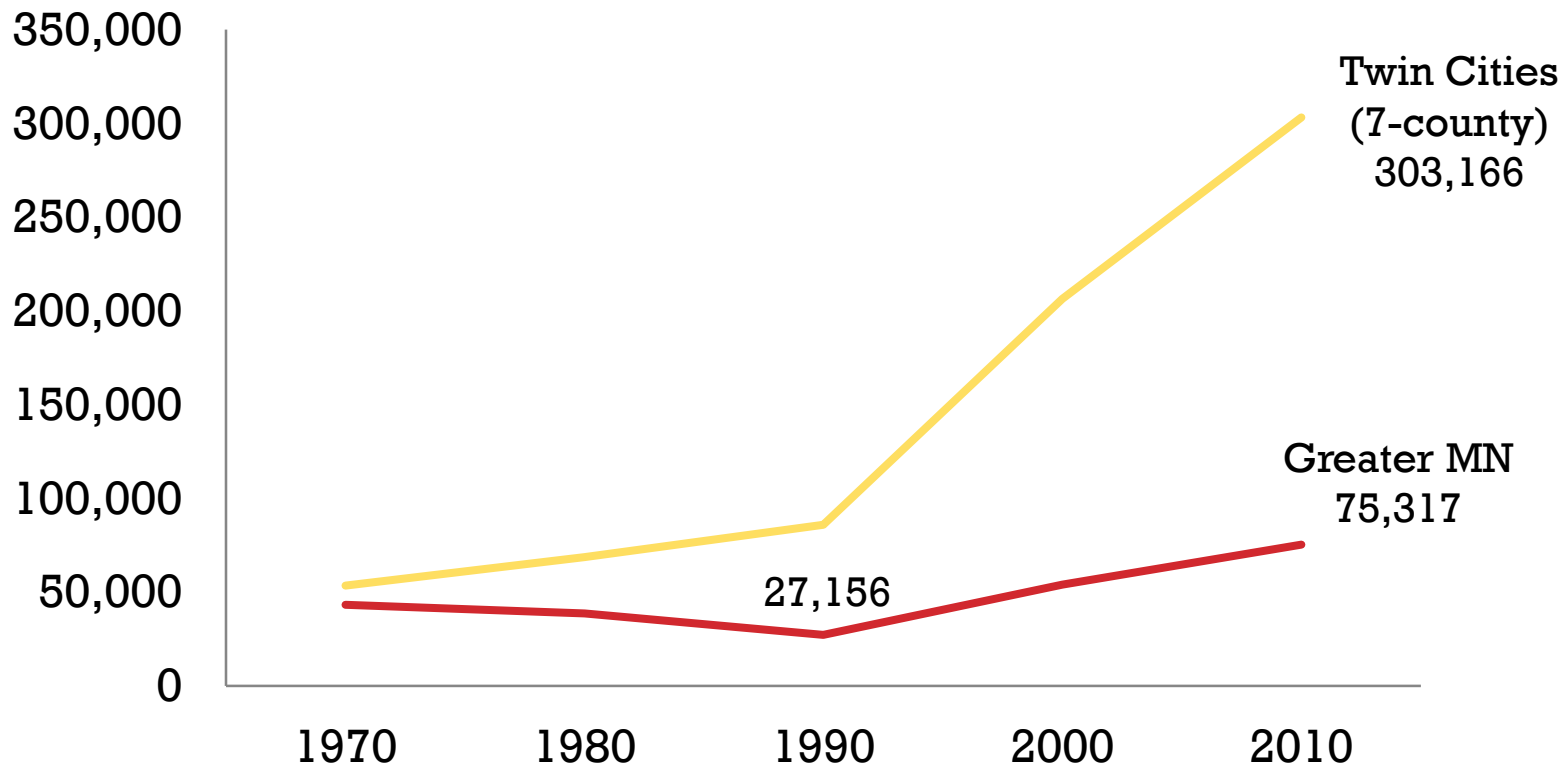
* Hmong represented

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
2009-2011 American Community Survey

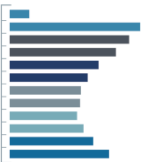


+ Growth of immigrant communities in Twin Cities and Greater Minnesota

Foreign-born residents, 1970-2010

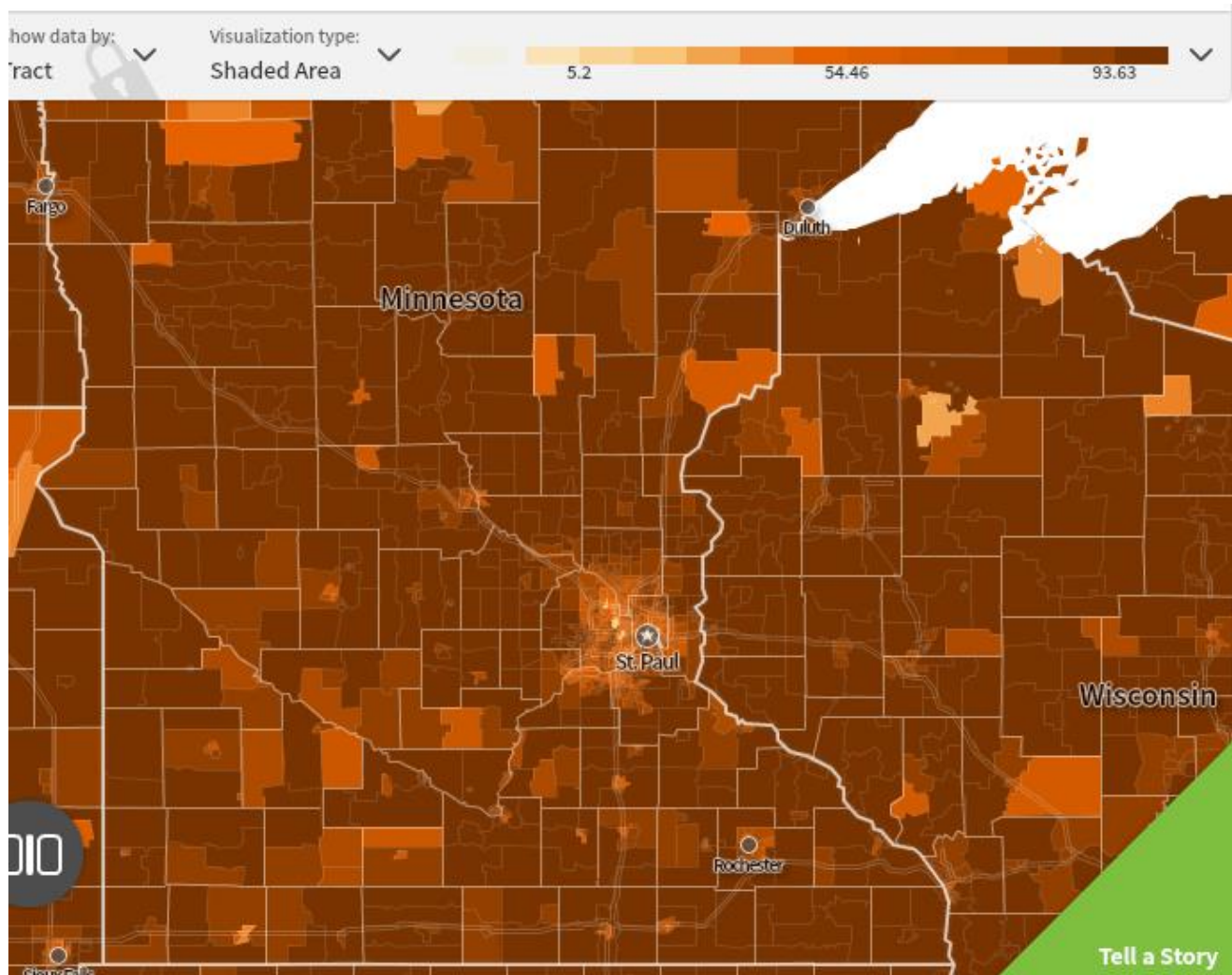


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1970-2010

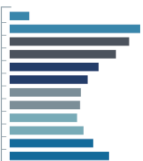


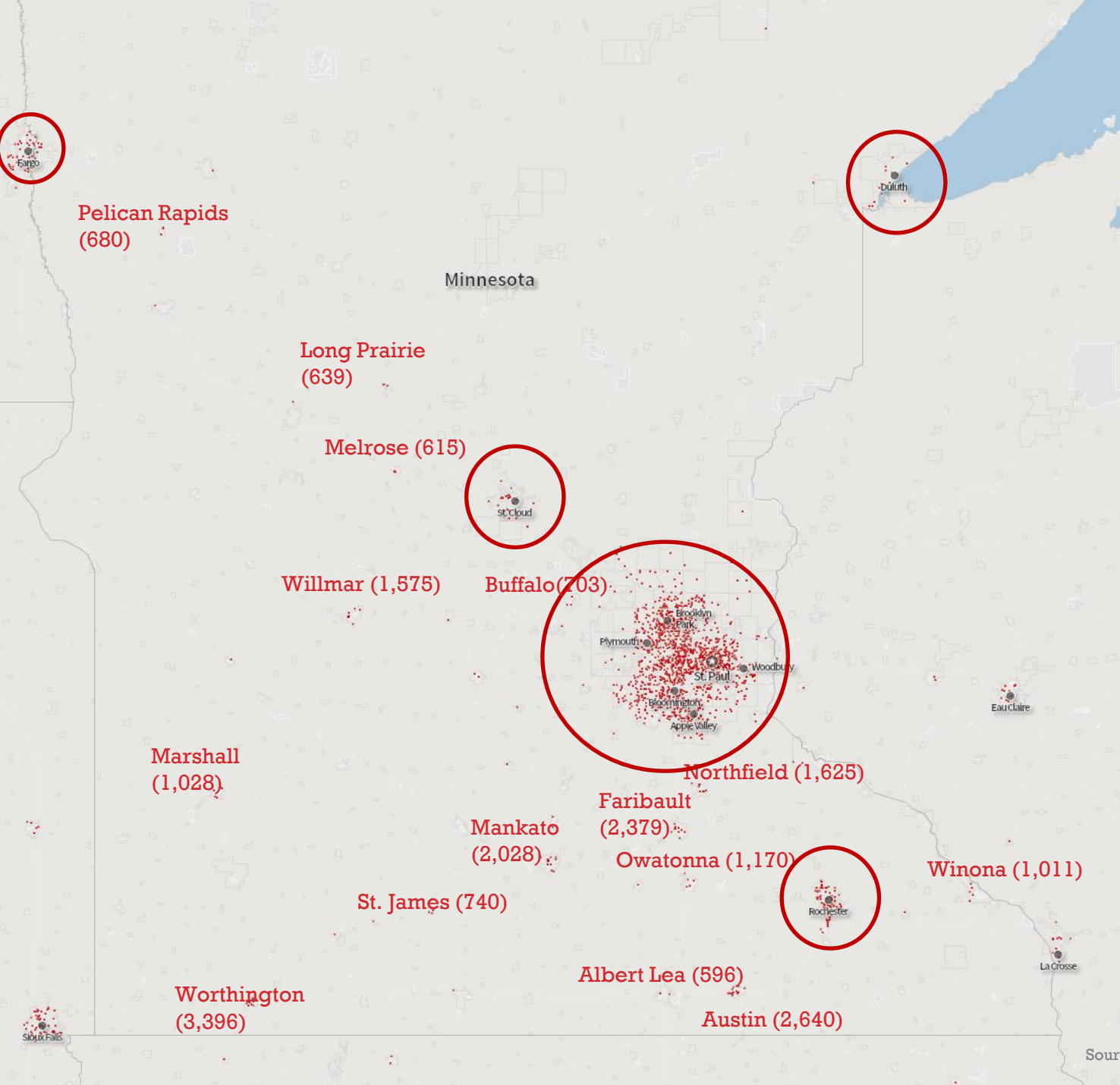


White, non-Hispanic population (higher % = darker), 2010

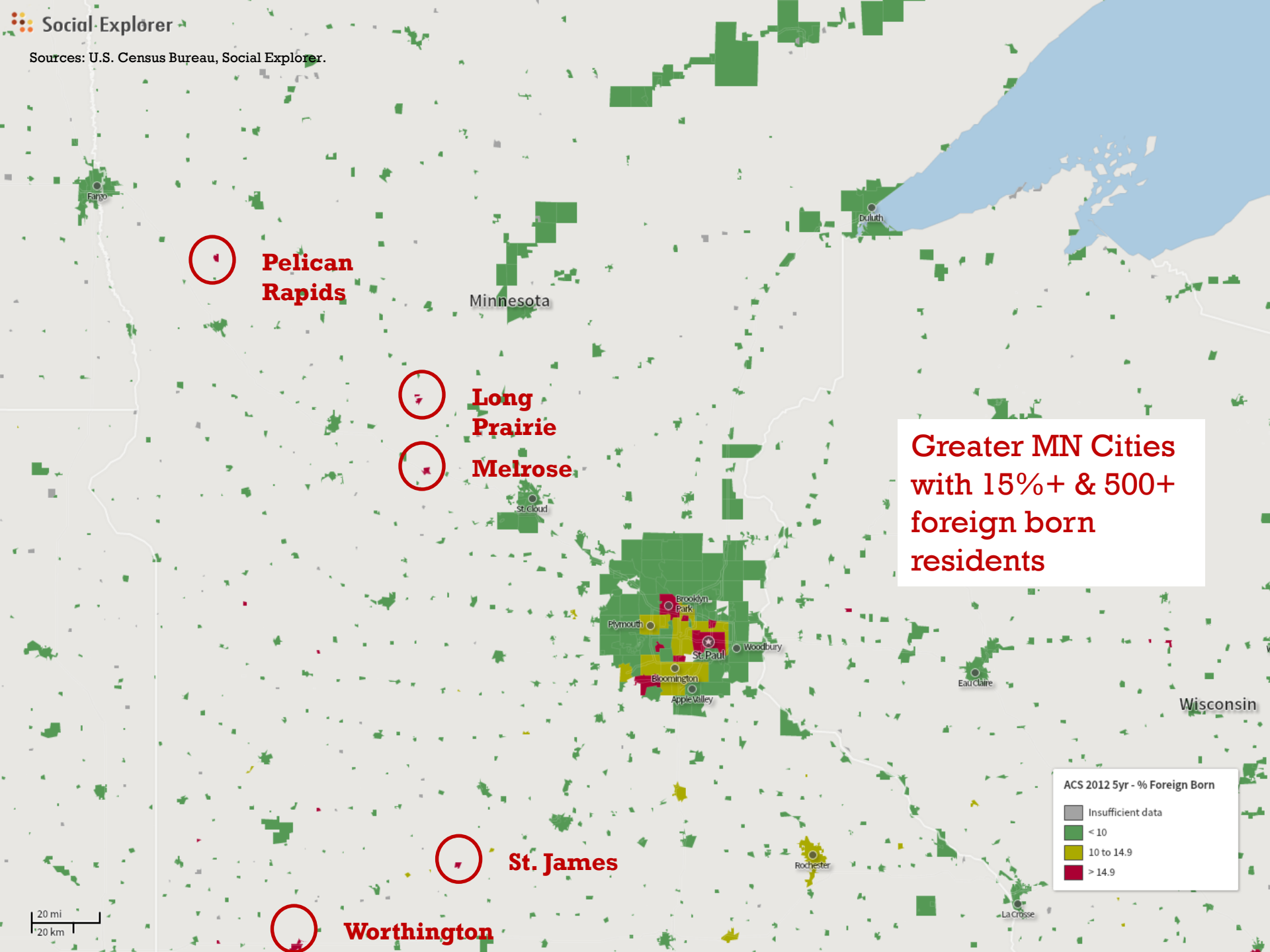


Source: Social Explorer



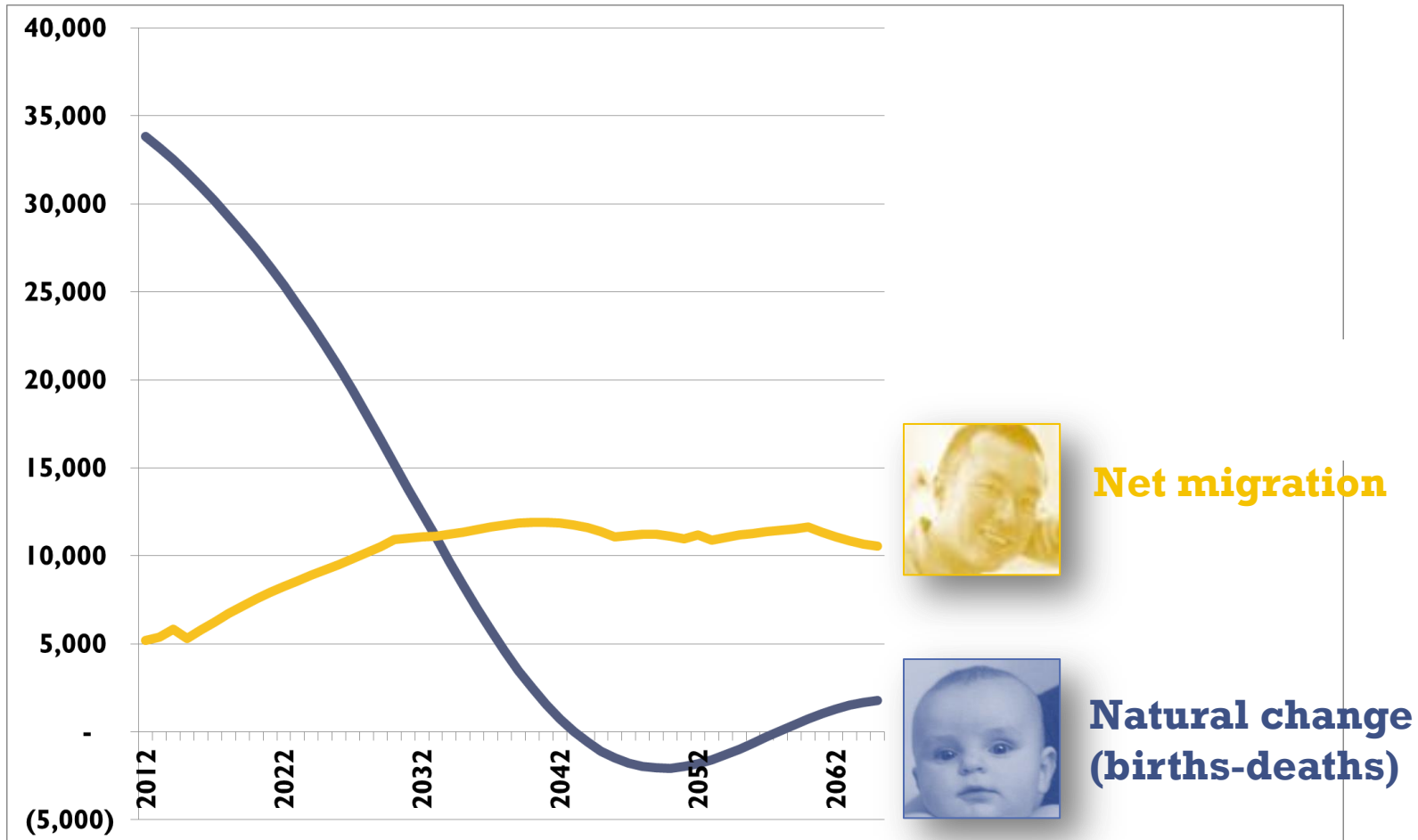


● One dot =
500 foreign-
born

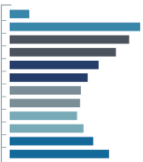




Net migration will become the major driver of our state's growth

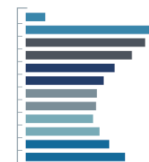
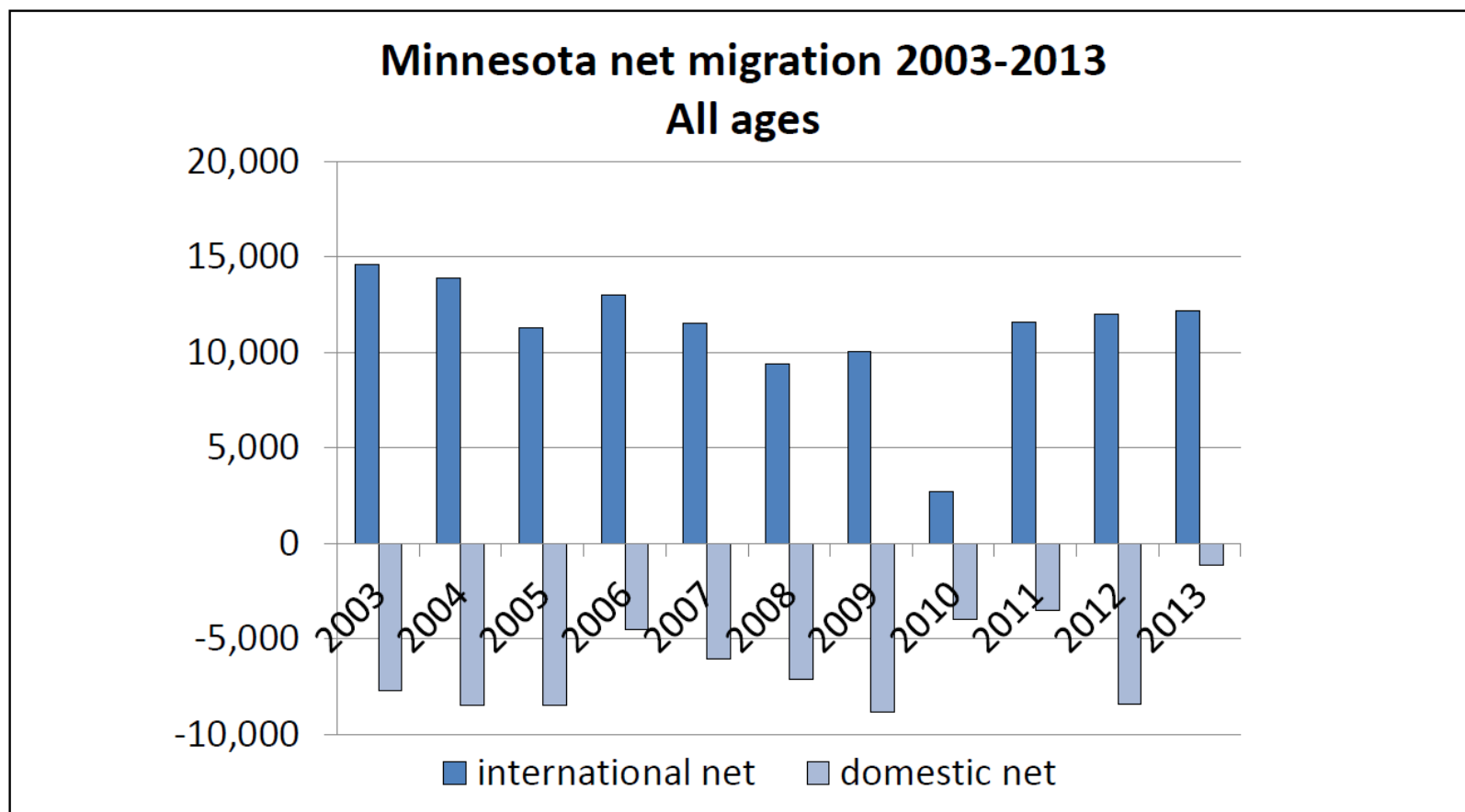


Source: MN State Demographic Center projections, October 2013.



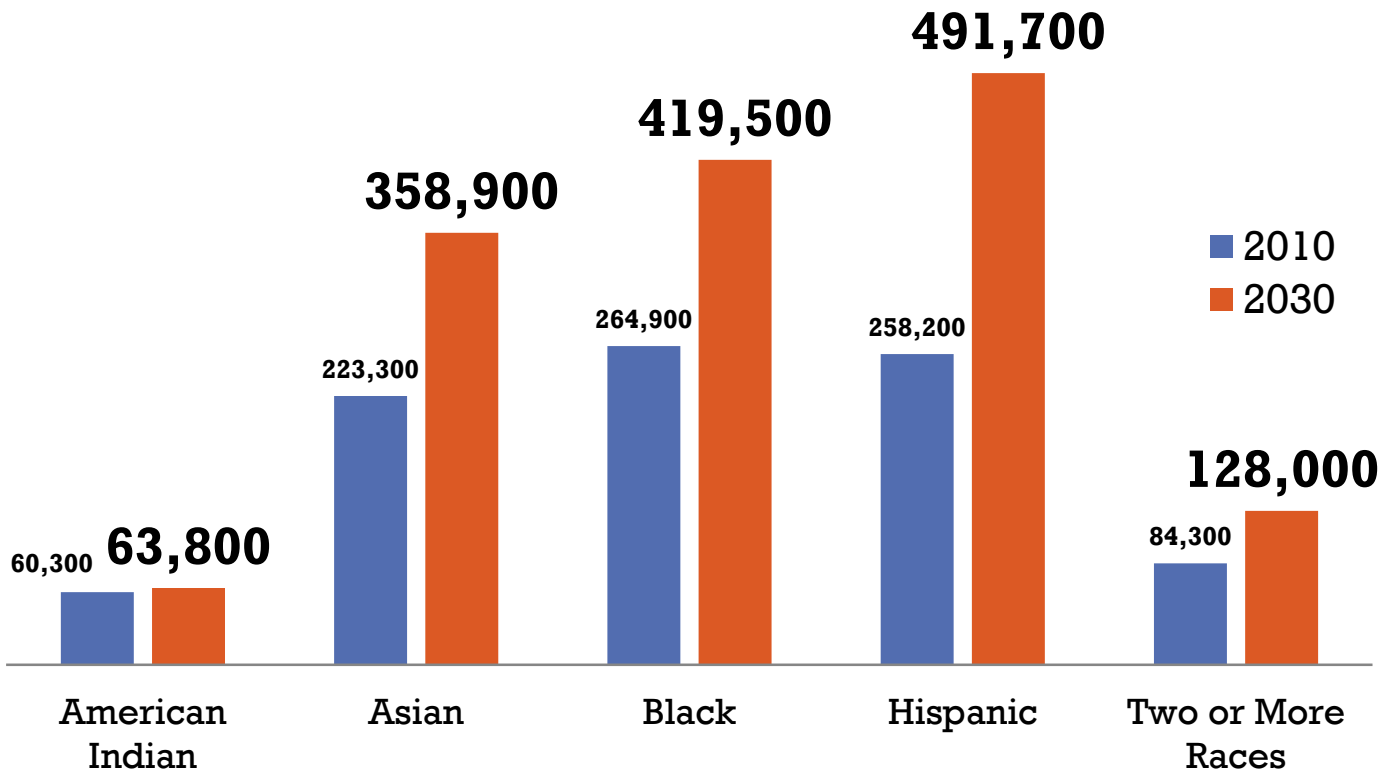


MN domestic migration has been negative every year of past decade

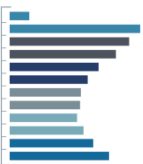




MN: Largest growth among Asian, Black and Hispanic groups by 2030



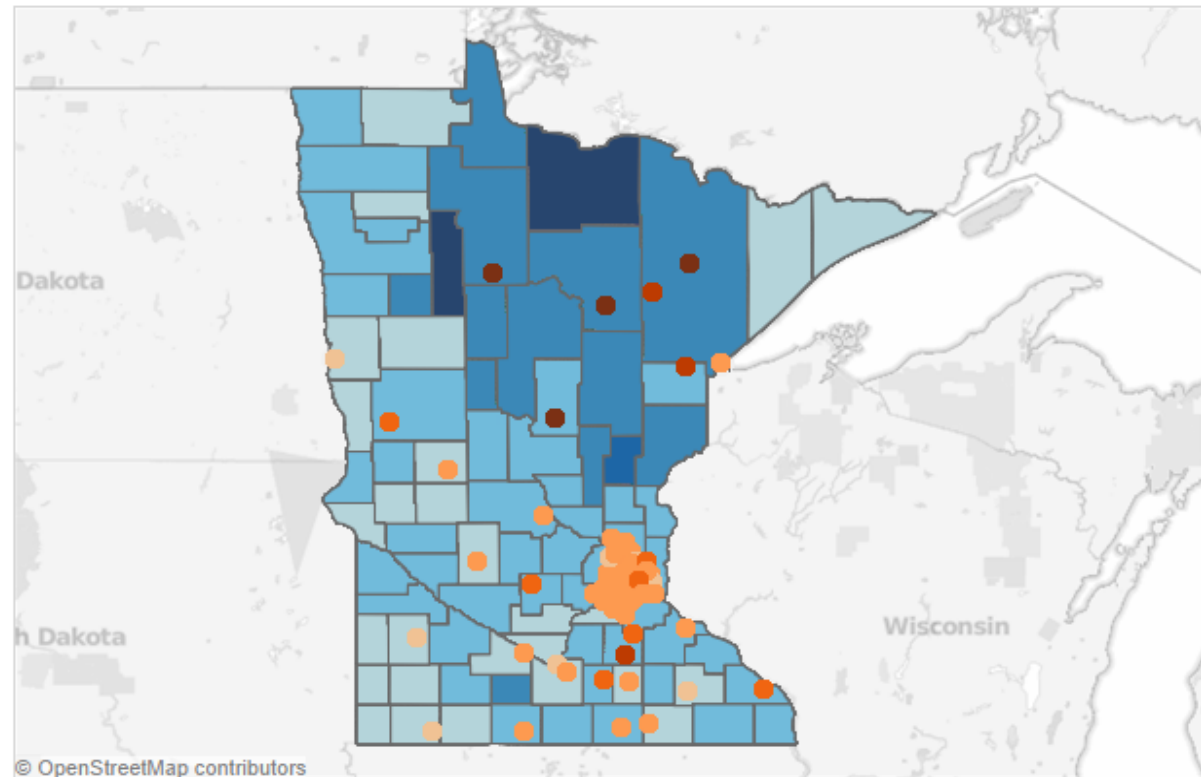
Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center projections.



A photograph of two construction workers, a man and a woman, wearing white hard hats and safety glasses. They are looking down at a large set of blueprints they are holding together. The background shows a complex construction site with scaffolding and structural elements.

Select Economic Conditions

County Unemployment Rates, August 2014 (Not seasonally adjusted)



Unemployment Rate

2.300 7.900

2.400 7.200

Source: DEED, Labor Market Information Office, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Alexandria = 4.3% | Fergus Falls = 4.6% | Moorhead = 2.4%

Highest unemployment in regional counties is in Grant County, at 3.7%

August 2014

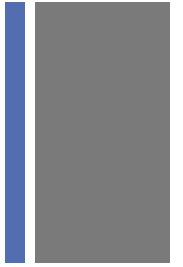


3.5%

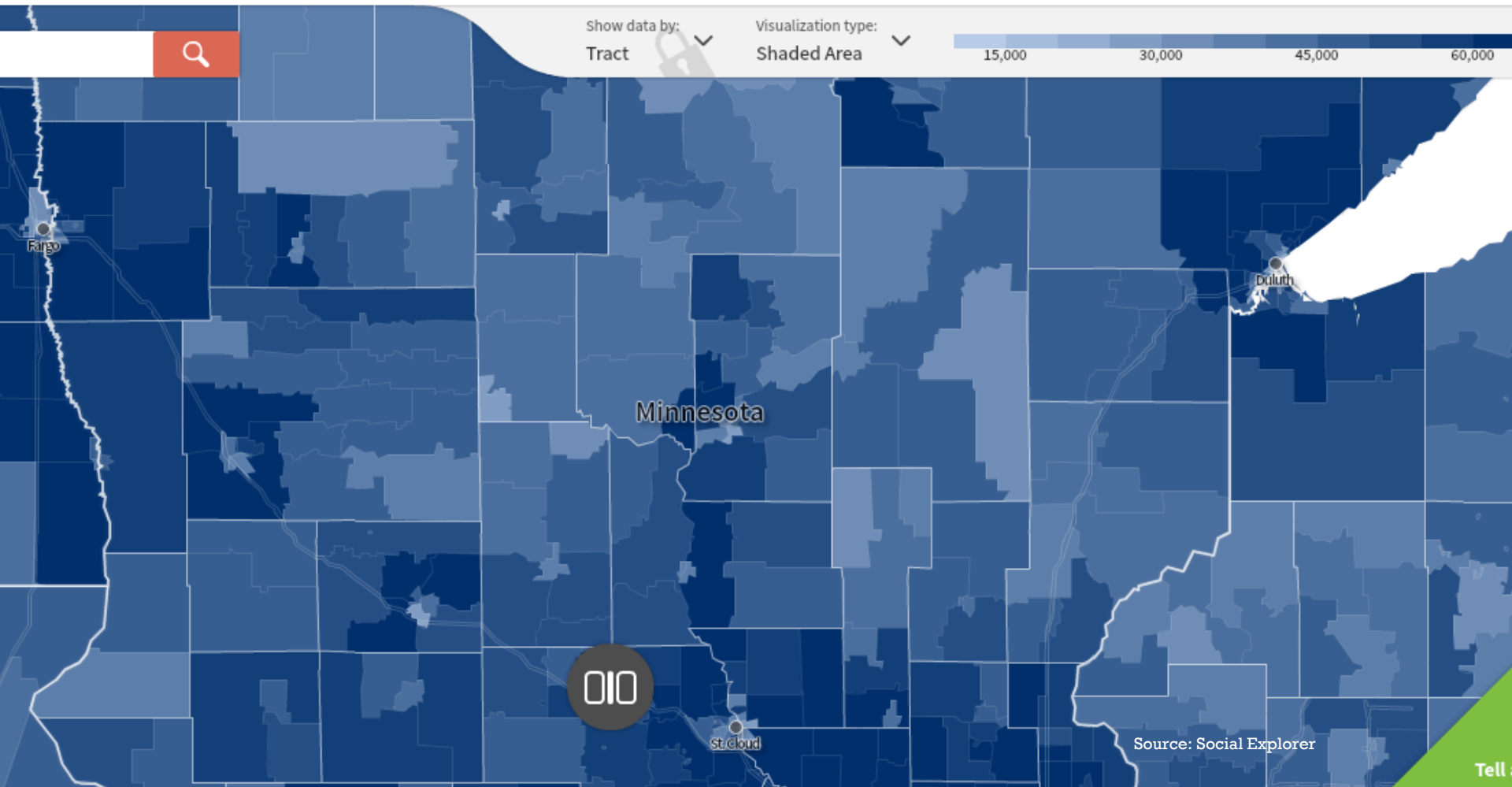
Unemployment
Rate in
**Otter Tail
County**



Median Household Income

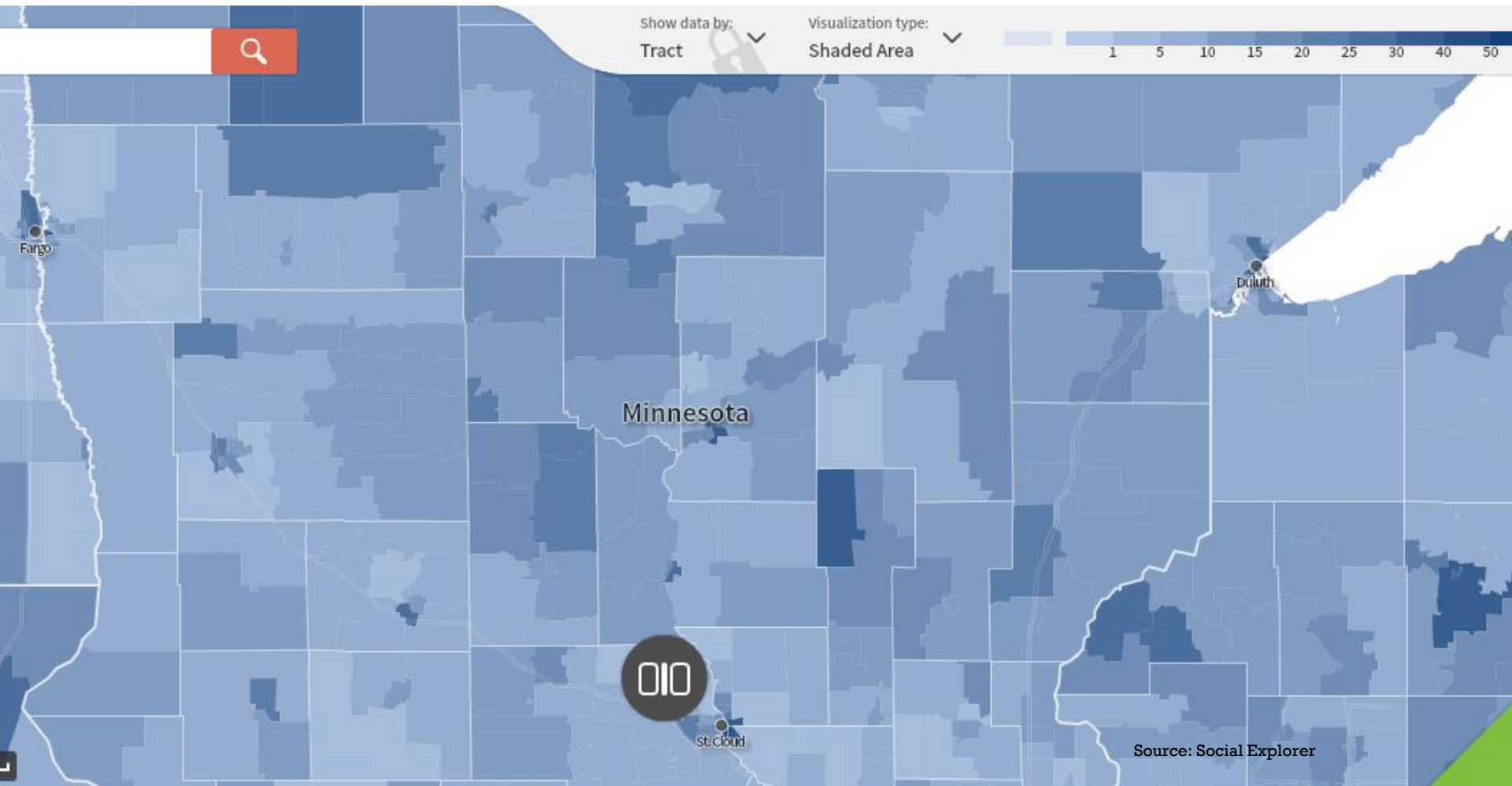


ACS 2008 -- 2012 (5-Year Estimates) - Median household income (In 2012 Inflation adjusted dollars) 



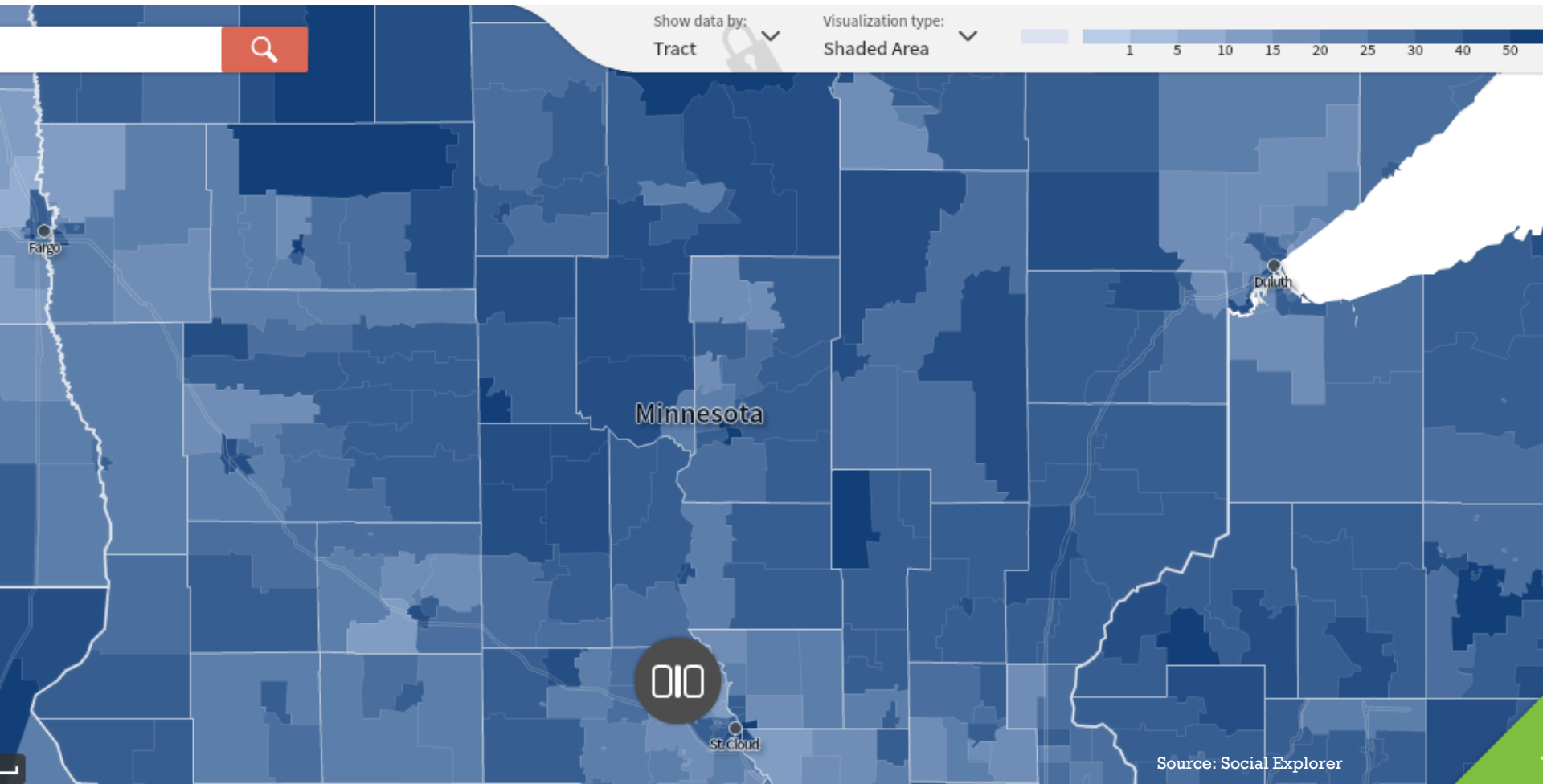


Percent below 100% of poverty (under official poverty threshold), 2008-2012





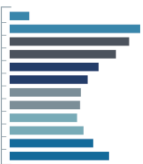
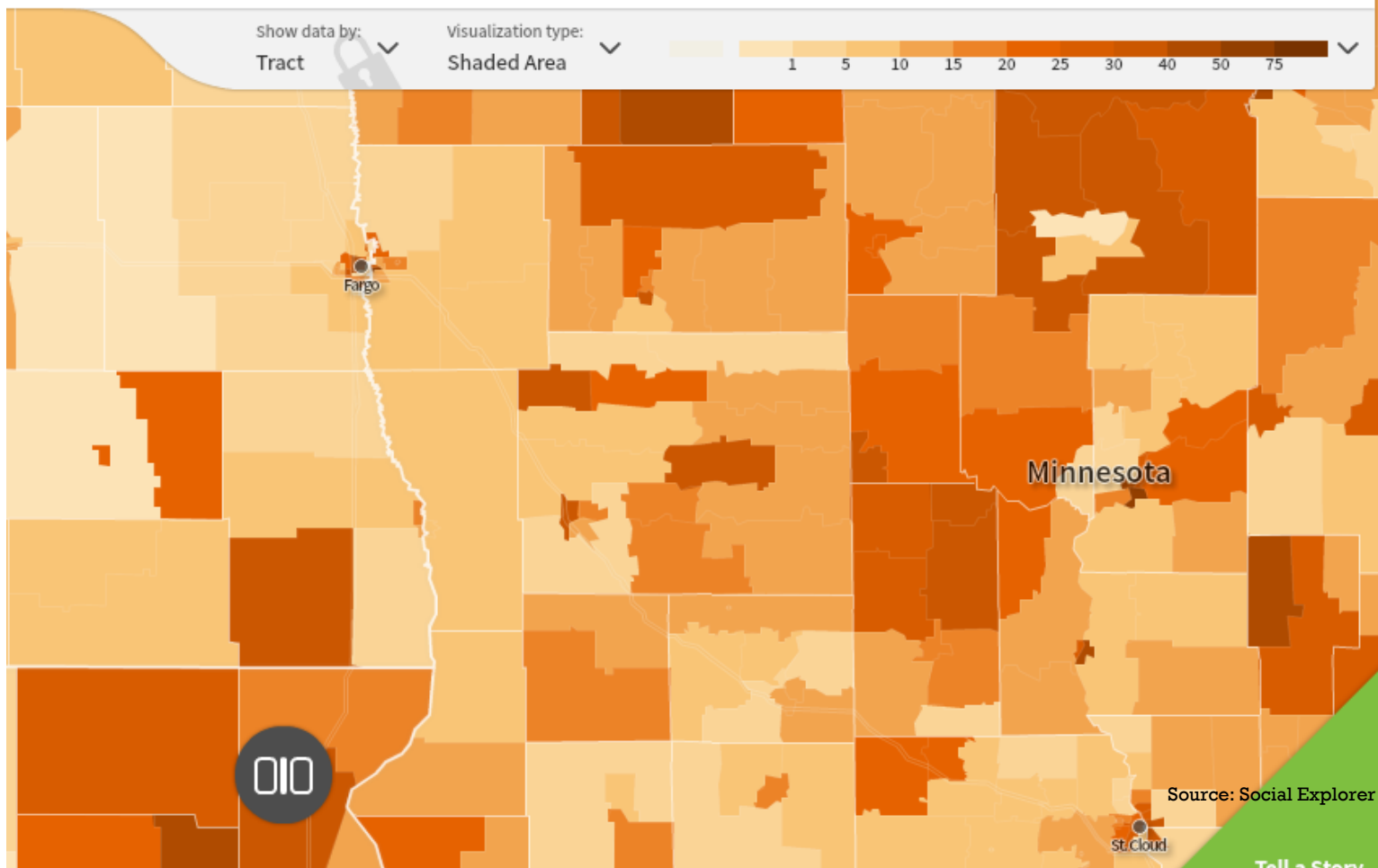
Percent below 200% of poverty ("struggling"), 2008-2012





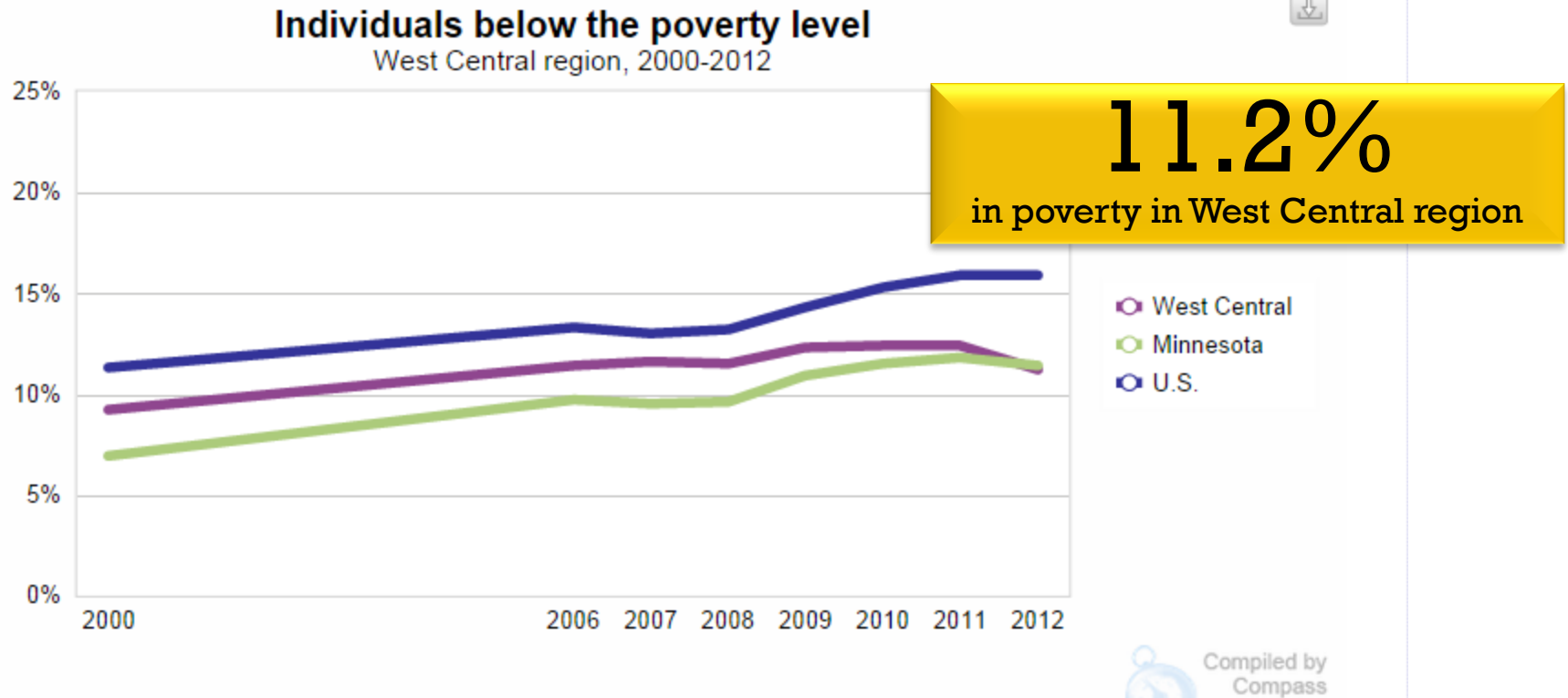
Children in poverty (%), 2008-2012, by census tract

Population Under 18 Years of Age for whom poverty status is determined: Living in Poverty





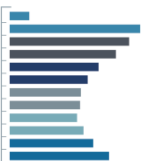
Poverty in West Central region recently bent, now matches state



Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates.

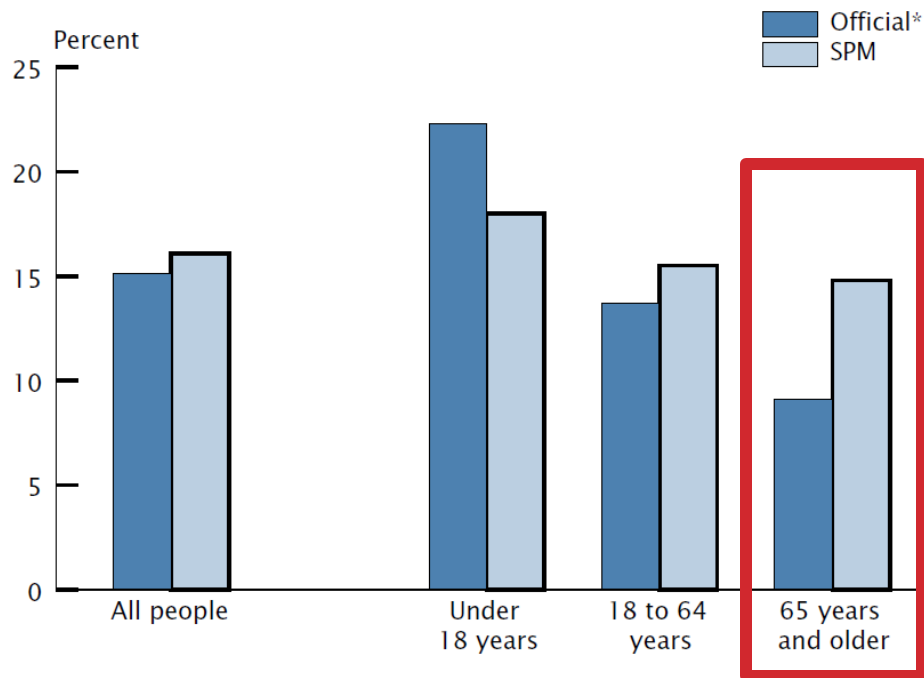
Image and data tabulations by MNCompass.org





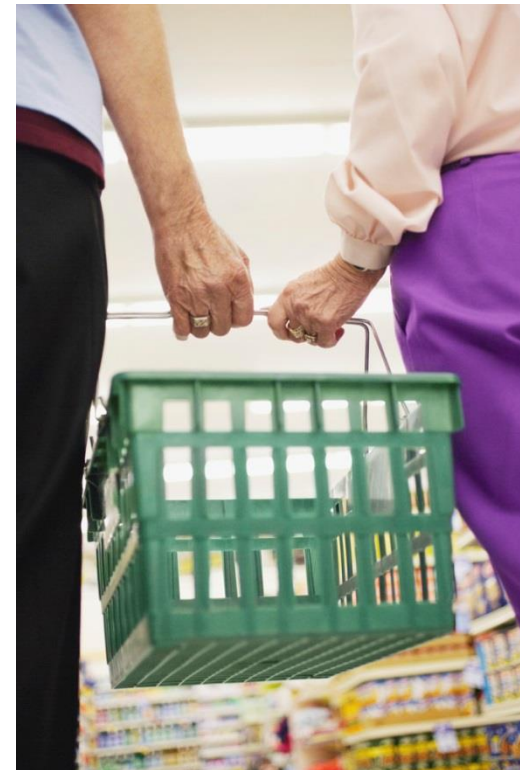
65+ more likely to experience true economic hardship than we thought

Figure 1.
Poverty Rates Using Two Measures for Total Population by Age Group: 2012

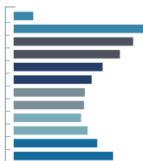


*Includes unrelated individuals under the age of 15.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplement.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
November 2013, The Research
Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2012
Report P60-247

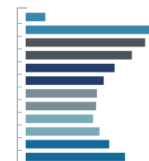




Latest data on poverty, income (2013 data, released last week)



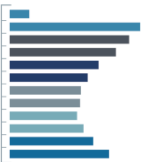
- MN's overall poverty rate was statistically unchanged between 2012 and 2013 at 11.2%
- But declines in poverty noted for several groups:
 - Under 5
 - Over 65
 - Black Minnesotans
 - Hispanic Minnesotans
- Real median household income increased \$1,000 between 2012 and 2013
- Read all of our findings at mn.gov/demography/news/2013-ac-release.jsp





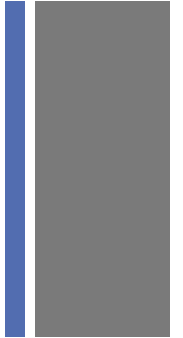
What makes people *enter* poverty?

- The most common event triggering a poverty episode is a job loss or pay cut (40-50% of those who become poor)
- Other events triggering poverty entry are the addition of a child to the household, the shift from a two-parent household to a single female-headed one, or a change in the disability status of a household head

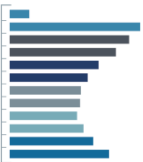




What makes people *exit* poverty?



- Generally, between 50 and 70 percent of those leaving poverty do so because they, or a family member, obtained employment or had increased earnings.
- Educational gains, such as degrees or certificate, contribute to increased earnings

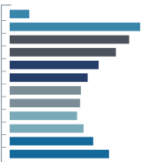




The future
will look
very
different
from today.

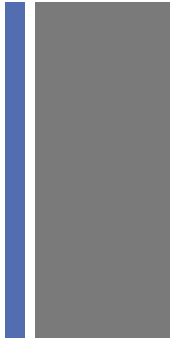
+ Take-away thoughts for all Minnesotans

- All areas of the state will feel effects of an aging population, **some places much more acutely**
- The **aging of our state** will create fierce debates about where to spend scarce public dollars
- Fewer workers relative to older adults puts a premium on **developing, retaining, and attracting skilled workers** — to fuel continued economic growth and to pay for needed public services
- **Poor educational, health and economic outcomes** for our fast-growing populations of color jeopardize our economic competitiveness and quality of life for all

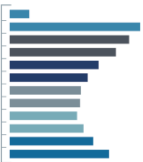




3 economic growth strategies for Greater Minnesota

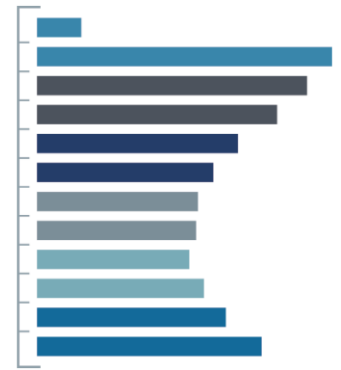


1. Create a new narrative about immigration – more skilled hands and clever minds will an economic necessity to shore up labor force
2. Protect, strengthen and promote assets that make rural Minnesota attractive to newcomers and “boomerangs”
3. Consider new opportunities that become available to rural MN as the knowledge economy continues to take shape





Stay in touch with the MN State Demographic Center

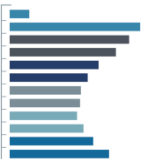




MN State Demographic Center online resources

We just launched our new website at
mn.gov/demography

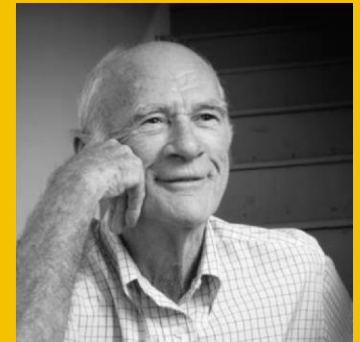
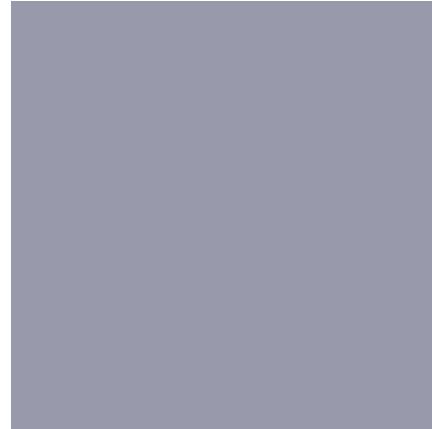
- Locate more data, more efficiently
- New interactive maps and data visualizations
- Featuring a new blog, guidance for data users, and more
- Follow us on Twitter at [@MN_StateData](https://twitter.com/MN_StateData)





Questions?
Comments?

Thank you!



Andi Egbert

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651-201-2474